The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8685 號五十八百六千八第 日六十月九年一十緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23RD, 1885. 五拜禮 號三十二月十英港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 22, YANGTSZE, British steamer, 814, Schulz, Shanghai 18th October, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

October 22, GLENEAGLES, British str., 1,837, F. J. Gasson, London 10th September, and Singapore 16th October, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

October 22, PHRA CHOM KLAO, British str., 1,012, H. Stratton, Bangkok 15th October, Rice and General.—YUEN FAT HONG.

October 22, DOUGLAS, British steamer, 982, Young, Coast Ports 19th October, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

October 22, STRATHAIRLY, British steamer, 1,236, Boughton, Kutchinotz 16th October, Coal.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

October 22, KASHGAR, British steamer, 1,515, F. Speck, Yokohama 14th October, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

October 22, HILDA, Swedish bark, 475, A. Afrelins, Bangkok 16th September, Rice.—KIN TAI LOONG.

October 22, PANDORA, Austro-Hungarian str., 1,871, G. Mettel, Trieste and Singapore 16th October, General.—AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

October 22, NINGCHOW, British steamer, 1,735, G. L. Castle, London 10th September, Singapore 16th October, General.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

October 22, RICHARD PARSONS, American ship, 1,116, Thomdike, Manila 16th October, Ballast.—CAPTAIN.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
22ND OCTOBER.

Kwang-lee, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
Gleneagles, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Altonower, British steamer, for Batavia.
Benledi, British steamer, for Singapore.
Iolani, British steamer, for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

October 22, CRUSADER, British steamer, for Haiphong.
October 22, GREYHOUND, British steamer, for Hoihow.
October 22, AMIGO, German str., for Hoihow.
October 22, PROTOS, Ger. str., for Newchwang.
October 22, YANGTSZE, Brit. str., for Whampoa.
October 22, KWANG-LEE, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
October 22, BENLEDI, Brit. str., for Singapore.
October 22, IOLANI, British str., for Singapore.
October 22, DARING, British g.-b., for a cruise.
October 22, REPORTER, American ship, for New York.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Yangtsze*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Von Gundlach, and 75 Chinese.

Per *Gleneagles*, str., from London, &c.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Soimund, 3 children and amah, Miss Reeves, Messrs. Jas. G. Liddell and Gourley, and 74 Chinese. For Shanghai.—Mr. Crawford, Messrs. A. Bonfield, Bruhn, F. du Jardin and Innocent.

Per *Phra Chom Klao*, str., from Bangkok.—54 Chinese.

Per *Douglas*, str., from Coast Ports.—Sir R. Rennie, Mrs. Urquhart and child, Messrs. H. S. Wilkinson, R. H. Pye, H. S. Leach, E. Farozo, C. S. Barff, D. M. Layton, Jones, Quelch, Tan Swee Nam, Y. Coleman, A. Pranz, and H. McGire, and 249 Chinese.

Per *Kashgar*, str., from Yokohama.—For Hongkong.—Rev. Harper, R.N., Messrs. Birch, E. C. Hardy, N.N., Drummond Anderson, Osada, J. Harris, R.N., J. Callaghan, R.N., W. H. Phillips, R.N., E. Gahn, R.N., C. Porter, R.N., and Wen Bat Sing, 1 Japanese, 1 Chinese woman, and 3 children. For London.—Mrs. Taake Oko and child, Misses Kaido Orui, Ovozama Oyei, S. Wakaba, Nakawara Saku, and Murata Sakin; Messrs. W. H. Willoughby, C. J. Stromes, family and European nurse. For Venice.—Messrs. Hara and K. Koide, Baroiless Osa Iwakura, Mrs. Kourokwa, Miss Kagawa. From Hiogo.—For Hongkong.—Capt. Maturin, R.A., Mr. J. Kohn, and 1 Japanese. For Trieste.—Dr. and Mrs. Stannins, Miss Von Lepel. For Suez.—Dr. and Mrs. Cushing.

Per *Pandora*, str., from Trieste, &c.—Messrs. Janischeg and Paolucci, and 228 Chinese.

Per *Ningchow*, str., from London, &c.—44 Chinese from Singapore.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Strathairly* reports had fine weather throughout the passage.

The Austro-Hungarian steamer *Pandora* reports had fine weather throughout the passage

The British steamer *Kashgar*, from Yokohama, reports having experienced fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Yangtsze* reports had fine, clear, and cool with brisk N.E. breeze throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Gleneagles*, from London and Singapore, reports having had fine weather throughout from the latter port.

The British steamer *Phra Chom Klao* reports left Kok-si-chang on the 15th October, and experienced light variable airs and calms and fine weather to the Paracels; from thence to port moderately fresh easterly winds and sea.

The British steamer *Ningchow* reports left Singapore at 3.30 p.m. on the 16th October; came up to the West of the Shoals and then across the eastern point of Macclesfield Bank experienced fine weather, light variable winds with rain at times; in 18 lat. had light N.E. breeze with N.E. swell; latter part of the passage fresh N.E. breeze until arrival, with fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Douglas* reports left Foochow on the 19th October, and had moderate N.E. winds and cloudy weather to Amoy; left Amoy 21st inst. and had strong winds from E. to N.N.E. with heavy swell to Swatow; left Swatow on the 21st at 4.50 p.m. and had easterly winds and fine weather to Hongkong. Vessels in Foochow—H.M.S. *Rambler* and *Firebrand*, steamers *Nanzing* and *Menmair*, the bark *Minna*, ship *Raphael* and the *Loong Wha*. Steamers in Amoy—*Hailoong*, *Hoihow*, *Fokien* (in dock), and *Athol*. Steamers in Swatow—*Eldorado*, *Canton*, *Claymore*, *Chiyuen*, and *Tientsin*.

HING KEE,
STEAM LAUNCH CO.,
Have always on hand supplies of the best COAL for HOUSES, STEAMERS, & SHIPS at MODERATE RATES.
No. 16, TUNG MA LANE,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1885. [1689

NOTICE.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, the Productions of the "CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED" can henceforward be obtained by RETAIL FOR CASH, at No. 3, Peel Street, at the same Prices as at the REFINERY; or Retail Orders will be delivered at addresses in town on applicants forwarding their monthly requirements in writing direct to the Refinery at East Point.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1885. [1378

INTIMATIONS.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR CARDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s NEW STOCK greatly surpasses that of any previous year. This Season's parcel includes some of the most artistic production of England and America, and for beauty and delicacy of finish, cannot be equalled.

SPECIALITY.

A small Assortment of the above, in very chaste and unique designs, specially painted to order of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Each Card will be enclosed in a suitable Envelope, to protect it from damage in transit through the Post. The above are now on view. An inspection is invited.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1885. [26

KELLY AND WALSH, LIMITED,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED.
Proctor's How to play Whist.
Reed's Engineer's Guide, 11th Edition—greatly enlarged.
Lawn Tennis Annual.
Nautical Almanack, 1886 and 1887.
Colomb's Dangers of Modern Rule of the Road at Sea.
Marryatt's Works—Handy Vol. Ed. in case.
Handy Volume Shakspeare in case.
Leech's Pictures from Punch—Complete Set.
Thomson's Domestic Medicine.
Chesterman's Steel Pocket Measures—French and English Measurements.
Sets Engineer's Card Board Divided Scales.
Hand Reading Guesses.
Photos of Dragon Procession and the New Chinese Ironclad.
New Stock of Photo Albums.
Hints on Business—Financial and Legal.
Manual of Military Law.
New Menu and Guest Cards.
Quantities of New Cheap Portable Novels.
Lett's Diaries and Date Blocks.
Shakseperian Date Blocks.
Fragrant Streams Waltz, by Capt. Lightwood.
NEW COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC—Galaxy of Song—Song Folio—Four Hind Treasure—Gems of English Song—German Songs—Scotch Songs, &c., &c.
KELLY & WALSH, LD., HONGKONG.
24]

MORDECAI SIMION GUBBAY, Deceased.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong made on the 24th day of July, 1885, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of the said MORDECAI SIMION GUBBAY, formerly of Shanghai in the Empire of China, but late of Boulogne-Sur-Mer in the Republic of France (who died at Boulogne aforesaid on or about the 5th day of December, 1883, and whose Will was on the 17th day of July, 1885, proved in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in its Probate Jurisdiction by the Victoria aforesaid Merchant the duly constituted Attorney of ARTHUR DAVID SASSOON and AARON MOSES GUBBAY, the Executors named in the said Will) are hereby required to send in writing Particulars of their Claims to us the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 24th day of October, 1885, after which time the Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the Deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the Claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1885.
WOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors for the said Executors,
35, Queen's Road,
Hongkong.
1369]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—GEORGE HOLMES, of No. 14, Praya Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Ship and Passenger Broker, having been adjudged a Bankrupt, under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in Bankruptcy, on the 16th day of October, 1885, is required to surrender himself to ALFRED GASCOYNE WISE, Esquire, the Acting Registrar of the said Court, at the first MEETING of CREDITORS to be held before the said Acting Registrar, on the 29th day of October, 1885, at 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON of that day precisely, at his Chambers, in the Supreme Court House.

The said ALFRED GASCOYNE WISE is the Official Assignee, and Messieurs WOTTON & DEACON, of 35, Queen's Road, Victoria aforesaid, are the Solicitors acting in the Bankruptcy.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any Property or Effects of his in their possession, are hereby warned not to pay or deliver the same except to the said Official Assignee.

A Public Sitting will hereafter be appointed by the said Court for the said Bankrupt to pass his last or final examination, and to make application for his Discharge, of which sitting notice will be given in the *Hongkong Government Gazette*.

At the First Meeting of Creditors, the Registrar will receive the proofs of the debts of the Creditors, and the Creditors, who shall have proved their debts respectively, or the majority in value of the said Creditors are hereby directed to choose at such meeting an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate and Effects to be called the Creditors' Assignee or Assignees.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1885.
WOTTON & DEACON,
Solicitors,
1373] Acting in the said Bankruptcy.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES DUKE MONRO is authorised to SIGN our Firm.
BRADLEY & Co.
Swatow, 22nd September, 1885. [1740

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been nominated by Special Appointment COMMERCIAL AGENTS for the FOREIGN BUSINESS of His EXCELLENCY the VICEROY of CHIHLI.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1885. [1467

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 3rd day of June last, YEUNG YUK CHI and his Son, YEUNG HEE KUM (the latter having been the Manager) retired from the Business of the HOO TAI LOONG SHOP, No. 50, Praya Central, and Sold all their own Shares of the Business to YEUNG MING LAI TONG who had been until then Partners or Shareholders. Settlement of Accounts has been made. The said YEUNG MING LAI TONG will not hold themselves Responsible for any Debts, Old or New, contracted by the said YEUNG YUK CHI or his Son YEUNG HEE KUM.

Creditors and Debtors are also hereby requested to send their contracts to be signed by YEUNG TSO MAN, YEUNG MAN FUNG, and YEUNG KING SUAN, or certified by the putting on the same documents of the Chop of HOO TAI LOONG MING KEE.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1885. [1470

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND	4,500,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
Deputy Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | E. E. Sassoon, Esq.
H. Hoppins, Esq. | W. H. Forbes, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. | C. D. Bottomley, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick | A. P. McEwen, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1885. [6

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1885. [1000

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000.
PAID UP ..... £ 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION PURCHASED ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
H. A. HERBERT,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1885. [8

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1884.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premia for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1885. [1783

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1884.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a LIST OF THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PROFITS reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, will be adjusted by the Company and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1885. [1586

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF SIR HARRY SMITH PARKES, Knight Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of SAINT MICHAEL and SAINT GEORGE, lately Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of the said Sir HARRY SMITH PARKES, who died in Peking, in the Empire of China, on the 22nd day of March, 1885, and Letters of Administration to whose Estate were granted by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, to the Undersigned, one of the Executors named in the Will of the Deceased, are hereby required to send in writing to the Undersigned, on or before the 31st day of October, 1885, the full Particulars of their Claims or Demands.

And NOTICE is hereby also given that as soon as possible after the expiration of the period above mentioned, the Undersigned will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Sir HARRY SMITH PARKES, Deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have had Notice and that he will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any Person or Persons, of whose Claim or Claims he shall not have had Notice at the time of the distribution.

All Persons INDEBTED to the Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to the Undersigned.

Dated in Hongkong, the 18th day of July, 1885.
1327] W. KESWICK.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
THIS DAY,
the 23rd October, 1885, at 11 A.M., at the Godowns of Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co., Wanchai:
ABOUT 400 TONS DUST TAKASIMA COALS.

TERMS.—All lots with all faults at purchasers' risk on fall of the hammer. Cash immediately after the Auction. The Coals to be cleared from the godowns to-day.
E. JONES HUGHES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1885. [1900

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 24th October, 1885, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE WARE, &c.,
Comprising:—
KANGA, IMARI, KIOTO, TOKIO, and SATSUMA VASES, JARS, BOWLS, PLATES, INCENSE BURNERS, TEA and COFFEE SETS, ENAMELLED WARE, GOLD and SILVER INLAID BRONZES, EMBROIDERIES, KIMANOS, IVORIES, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1885. [1890

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG AND MACAO GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING required under the Companies' Ordinance 1877, Section 38, will be held at the Office of the Company, Praya Central, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 24th instant, at 11.30 O'CLOCK A.M.
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1885. [1850

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2.30 P.M., for presentation of the Half-Yearly Report and Accounts to the 30th June last.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
ALEX. ROSS,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 9th October, 1885. [1855

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Club will be held at the CITY HALL, at 4.30 P.M.,
By Order,
J. GRANT,
for Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1885. [1849

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Undersigned at 12 O'CLOCK (NOON), on SATURDAY, the 31st October instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 10th October 1885. [1827

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, one of the Company's Foremen should be at hand orders for repairs if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 26th August, 1885. [1549

NOTICE

MR. VITA begs to announce that on November 1st he will open a PUBLIC CLASS for DRAWING and PAINTING in all branches—landscape, figures, ornamental, &c.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS ..for BOYS.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS .....for GIRLS.
FEE, $3 per Month; PRIVATE LESSONS, Drawing $5. Music and Drawing $10.
For further Particulars, apply to
MR. VITA,
2, Old Bailey.
Hongkong, 6th October, 85. [1772

GEORGE COULET CHAMPAGNE.
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th January, 85. [194

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 72. [12

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1825.

Accumulated Funds 31st Dec., 84 ... £ 6,466,527
Annual Revenue ... Do. ... £ 883,884
Subsisting Assurances Do. ... £20,467,582

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to receive proals for LIFE ASSURANCE.

Policies will be issued imediately on Acceptance of Risks by the Bd of Directors in Shanghai.
THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1885 [1208

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current rates.
PUAU & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. [666

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $50,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876 [10

INSURANCES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY.
Purely mutual; all profits belong to Policy-holders and apportionments are made annually.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1884.

Accumulated Funds ..... £12,127,930.
Surplus over all liabilities and Reserve Fund according to valuation made by the Government ..... £ 2,036,332.
Income for year 1884 ..... £ 2,846,245.

C. SETON LINDSAY,
Res. Manager,
Department of the East.
BIRLEY, DALRYMPLE & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.
461

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong 26th July, 1872. [11

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at current rates.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1883. [860

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Agents,
Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [13

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.
GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January 1882. [16

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared on the usual terms.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1882. [227

THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

THE POLICIES of the Company impose no restriction upon Residence or Travel.

LOWER RATES AND BETTER RETURNS offered than by any other Life Insurance Company represented in this Colony.
A. HINZ,
Agent for China and Japan.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1885. [1631

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—
On First-class European Tenements ..... at ½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein ..... at ¾ % Net per Annum.
On Coals ..... at 1 % Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns ..... at 1½ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements ..... at 2 % Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements ..... at 2½ % Net per Annum.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [15

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ % nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [708a

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.
NORTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [1

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED) $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LUM SIN SANG, Esq.
BAN HUP, Esq. | YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNG, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.
WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1634

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877. IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1884. [195

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SINGAPORE.

We are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on usual Terms at Current Rates. All CONTRIBUTORS of Business whether Shareholders or not are entitled to Share in the BONUS.
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July, 1885. [1277

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GLENEAGLES,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 22nd instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 29th instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1885. [1895

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FROM TRIESTE, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"PANDORA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns known as "The Hongkong Wharf and Godowns," Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the undersigned BEFORE NOON, ON THE 30TH INSTANT, OR THEY WILL NOT BE RECOGNISED.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any goods remaining in the Godowns after the 30th instant, will be subject to rent.
O. BACHRACH,
Agent.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1885. [1865

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, ANTWERP AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"LAJU,"
Captain Mann, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 28th instant, or they will not be recognized.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1885. [1882

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO EX O.S.S. CO.'S S.S. "PATROCLUS." FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 24th inst., for shipment per steamer "ACHILLES."
DISTINGUISHED & OWSDEN, Agents.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1885. [1848

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PATROCLUS,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 20th inst.

Goods undelivered after the 26th instant, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1885. [1848

STEAMSHIP "SAGHALIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamships
"MEDOC," AND "INVERTAY,"
from London, Havre, and Antwerp, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY), requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after THURSDAY, the 22nd inst., at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges at 1 cent. per package per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1885.

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, AND SAIGON.

THE Company's Steamship
"CAMORTA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk into Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1885. [1859

INTIMATION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-LAUNCH
"MORNING STAR"
Runs Daily as a Ferry Boat between PEDDAR'S WHARF and TSIM-TSA-TSUI at the following hours:—This Time Table will take effect from the 20th October, 1885.

WEEK DAYS. Leaves Kowloon	Leaves Hongkong	SUNDAYS. Leaves Kowloon	Leaves Hongkong
6.15 A.M.	7.15 A.M.	6.15 A.M.	7.15 A.M.
8.00 "	8.30 "	7.30 "	8.00 "
8.50 "	9.00 "	9.00 "	10.15 "
9.40 "	*10.15 "	11.00 "	12.00 NOON.
*10.45 "	12.30 P.M.	12.30 P.M.	1.00 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	1.00 "	1.30 "	2.00 "
1.30 "	2.00 "	2.30 "	3.00 "
2.20 "	3.00 "	3.30 "	4.00 "
3.30 "	4.00 "	4.15 "	4.30 "
4.15 "	4.30 "	4.50 "	5.10 "
4.50 "	5.10 "	5.25 "	5.45 "
5.25 "	5.40 "	6.15 "	6.40 "
6.15 "	6.40 "	7.00 "	
7.00 "			

* There will be no Launch on Monday and Friday, on account of coaling.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, except under unavoidable circumstances. In case of stress of weather, due notice will be given of any stoppages. [30

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.
MANAGER ..... NEIL O'BRIEN.

MASCOTTE OPERA COMPANY,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING,
the 24th October, 1885.

GRAND NAVAL COMMAND NIGHT.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of Admiral SIR WM. M. DOWELL, K.C.B.

By General request the
MASCOTTE OPERA COMPANY
Will produce GILBERT and SULLIVAN'S ever-green and popular
H. M. S. "PINAFORE"!
H. M. S. "PINAFORE"!
H. M. S. "PINAFORE"!
Augmented Chorus, Appropriate Scenery, Costly Wardrobe, and an exceptionally STRONG CAST OF CHARACTERS.
CONDUCTOR, SIGNOR VALENZA.

Box Plan now open at KELLY AND WALSH, (LIMITED).
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1885. [1871

WANTED—By an EXPERIENCED MESSMAN, the MANAGEMENT of a CLUB, OFFICERS' MESS, or HOTEL.
Apply to I. S.,
Care of *Daily Press*.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1885. [1899

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the VICTORIA REC

INTIMATION.

CHRISTMAS' AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS,

CHRISTMAS' CARDS,

NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

Just received a varied assortment from the best ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and GERMAN HOUSES allowing a selection out of several thousands

AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL.

By Parcel Post ornamental Cards and small Presents can be sent home very cheaply

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. |21

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 23RD, 1885.

IN proposing the second reading of the Loan Ordinance on Wednesday the Attorney-General said that though a statement in reference to it might be a mere formality in the way of assuring the members of Council, as representing the borrowers, of the prudence and wisdom of passing the Bill, it might not be altogether useless as affording to the lenders that information that they were entitled to receive. The lenders, we think, ought to be well satisfied with the assurances given by the learned gentleman. Indeed no colony has ever gone into the money market as a borrower with better security to offer. The loan amounts to less than the colony's annual revenue, and is raised, not for the purpose of defraying any previously existing debt, or meeting the ordinary expenditure, but solely in respect of extraordinary public works. So far as the ordinary expenditure of the colony is concerned, the revenue is more than sufficient to cover it, the annual accounts always showing a credit balance. It is, moreover, proposed to raise an addition to the revenue by means of a spirit farm, which it is anticipated will amount to considerably more than sufficient to cover the expenses connected with the loan. The estimated income from the spirit farm is now stated at $100,000, while the interest on the loan will amount to only $50,000 for the first two years and thereafter the sinking fund and interest together to $60,000. But quite apart from the proposed spirit farm, the revenue of the colony is a steadily expanding one, and there is every prospect that the increase will go on in a greater ratio year by year. Hongkong cannot fail to profit largely by any extension of the foreign trade with China, and there are indications of such an extension on a large scale in the near future. In course of time, when the Celestial Empire is intersected throughout its length and breadth by the iron road, on which richly laden freight trains convey to the most distant provinces the merchandise of the West and return with native produce, the volume of business passing through this colony will be multiplied many times, bringing with it a corresponding increase of population and extension of the city. Visions of this kind, however, well founded though they be, will probably not have much influence on the lenders of the loan, albeit many and great changes must take place during the four or five decades during which the loan is to run. The relation of our expenditure to our income is what the lenders will chiefly look at, and on this basis we think they will be well satisfied with the security. The total cost of the large public works which render borrowing necessary is estimated at $2,148,000, and of this amount the colony is paying out of its balances over a million; the loan is to cover the remaining million.

The Bill provides for the borrowing of an amount not exceeding £200,000, which may be raised either on debentures or inscribed stock. In their despatch on the subject the Crown Agents say—"It is not only advantageous but almost necessary when inviting tenders for loans to give the lender the option of debentures or inscribed stock; in a recent case we disposed of the unallotted balance of a Colonial Government loan only on condition that the debentures should be hereafter convertible into inscribed stock." The difference between the two forms will be that whereas the debentures will be redeemable by annual drawings commencing the third year after the issue, the inscribed stock will run to a specified date; the colony will therefore, in the case of inscribed stock, have to go on paying interest which in the case of debentures would have been extinguished by earlier drawings. The maximum interest fixed by the Bill is five per cent.; the Crown Agents hope to arrange it at four and a half or four, but think it advisable to leave a margin to provide against an unpropitious market. We are not sure whether in the long run it would not have paid better to have issued the loan locally instead of on the London market. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and some of the insurance companies invest a portion of their funds in Indian paper, and probably they would have been found willing purchasers of local stock paying five per cent. or even less. The expense of a local issue would have been much smaller than that of the issue in London, and it must, moreover, be remembered that a loan negotiated in London will have to be repaid in gold, while the currency of the colony is silver, so that if the dollar exchange declines, as some authorities predict it will, to three shillings, the colony will lose heavily in its remittances on account of interest and sinking fund. The dollar, on the other hand, may go up, but on the whole it would, we think have been more satisfactory if the loan had been contracted in local currency.

THE mania, if it can be so termed, for acquiring colonies seems to be spreading to Austria, a country which so far has shown little inclination to found them. The Austrians and Hungarians are, as a rule, stay-at-home races, the latter especially suffering from *mal du pays* when long absent from fatherland. The example of Germany in seeking colonies has, however, proved infectious, for we find the Austrian journal the *Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient* seriously advocating the colonial movement. It hails the fact that the Imperial Royal Geographical Society at Vienna is about to procure for a distinguished Austrian explorer the necessary means for fitting out an expedition with the view of exploring the Dark Continent as a good sign of interest being aroused in this subject, and says "that it is indeed time to share in the division of the unappropriated portions of the world which Germany, England, France, and Italy are unquestionably bent upon." The journal above quoted goes on to give three reasons to explain why Austria is so poorly represented in the list of nationalities by whom the remainder of the globe is populated, as follow:—"A sort of innate aversion on the part of Austrian subjects to emigrate; the want of a protecting fleet; and, finally, the want of capital. These three points present, no doubt, great difficulties, but they may be overcome. If Austrian subjects find that they are under the protection of the flag of the Empire while trading in Transatlantic places, they may possibly have a greater inducement to emigrate; and as the majority of them are industrious and intelligent people, there is apparently no reason why they should not be able to establish colonies abroad as well as their German neighbours. Only let the trial be made without much delay, so that Austria may still come in for a share in the colonial movement before it is too late." And truly if our Austrian friends intend to come in for any of the remainder of the unappropriated lands in any corner of the world they will have to be quick over it. Nor are there wanting some signs—which may be slight perhaps to some—that the Austrian Government are about to make an attempt at colonising. It is notorious that the Austrian Press have sympathised with the Germans in their dispute with Spain over the Caroline Islands, and it is a rather curious coincidence that while the German squadron in these waters is being largely strengthened, three Austrian men-of-war have, if the *Straits Times* is rightly informed, been ordered to rendezvous in Singapore. Never, in our recollection, has more than one Austrian warship been seen at a time in these waters, and only those at long intervals when making a cruise round the world. Now, however, we suddenly hear of three vessels meeting at Singapore. Of course it is possible that they may be intended to co-operate with the German squadron against Spain in the event of no satisfactory solution of the dispute over the possession of the Caroline Islands being arrived at; but it may also mean that the Austrian Government intend to found a colony somewhere in the Pacific on their own account. There are not many island groups there worth annexing, but there are some, if the Austrians do not mind undertaking the task of civilizing cannibals, such as those on the Solomon Islands. The Dark Continent undoubtedly offers a better field, but the Austrians possibly have a hankering for some of those "summer isles of Eden" scattered like gems over the face of the broad Pacific.

The Shanghai *Courier* gives as an *on dit* "that the Benjamin-Nathan Opium case has been settled privately."

Mr. Fred. Essex advertises the cessation of his interest and responsibility in and connection with the *Cathay Post*. The paper has, we believe, been taken over by the publishers of the *Shanghai Courier*.

The *Times of India* says:—Some samples of wild silk prepared in British Burmah have been pronounced by English manufacturers superior to both Chinese and Indian tussur silks. A further supply is shortly to be submitted for the opinions of some of the leading Continental firms.

Kuhlow's Trade Review says:—Last year the Government of Siam engaged an official of the German Postal Department in the person of Inspector Pankow to organise a postal system after European models, and now through its representative at the present telegraph congress in Berlin it is negociating with the Imperial Post Office for the engagement of two telegraph officers.

The Pacific Mail steamer *City of Peking* brought the following consignments of bullion for China:—

Shippers.	Value.
Anglo-California Bank, Silver Bullion	$145,400.00
Chinese, Mexican Dollars	111,218.00
Chinese, Gold Coin	24,612.00
Chinese, Gold Dust	1,450.00
Bank of California, Silver Bullion	107,666.45
Total	$390,346.45

Referring to the report that Sir Halliday Macartney is a candidate for the post of British Minister to China, the *Foochow Echo* says:—"It seems strange that there should be so great a difficulty found in filling up this office. Surely five years in the Far East has not such horrors that the Foreign Office need be so long in filling the post. We expect soon to hear of Sir T. Wade's re-appointment."

The *Philadelphia Press* thinks the recent discovery of gold in large quantities on the Chinese side of the Amoor river, now officially confirmed by Russian papers, a very important event. It is impossible to estimate what effect this new discovery will have upon the gold supply of the world. That this discovery is genuine there seems to be no doubt. Thousands of Siberian gold-diggers have rushed to the spot. The influx of Chinese is said to be three-fold that of the Russians. Will the Chinese tie up their newly found California, as the Russians have done, or throw it open to Europe as we did California? The question is difficult to answer. At any rate, China has it in its power to materially increase the world's gold supply, for the newly discovered mines are far greater than those of the Amoor district in Russia.

The *Shanghai Courier* says:—"H. E. Shêng, the head of the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs and of the China Merchants' S. N. Co., was lately impeached before the Throne by some shareholders in mining enterprises, of which he was the manager, who were anxious to discover what had become of their funds. H. E. Li Chung-tsang, however, sent a secret memorial to the Throne, enlarging on the service done to the country by Shêng, by his successful negotiations for the repurchase of the C. M. S. N. Co.'s property from Messrs. Russell & Co., and the charges against Shêng are not to be proceeded with. This is another corroboration, if any were needed, of the *bonâ fides* of Messrs. Russell & Co.'s purchase last year. If, as the correspondents of the *N. C. Daily News* asserted, the retransfer of the C. M. S. N. Co.'s property was arranged for when the original transfer was made, the Viceroy of Chihli could not have pleaded Shêng's services as he has done."

A Bombay telegram says that it is believed by the best financial authorities that the silver panic will only be temporary.

In commenting on last year's Consular Report for Hakodate, the *Japan Mail* says:—Mr. Quin's account of the sugar manufacture at Mombetsu is very interesting. The undertaking proved at first a complete failure—so complete that after three years of effort the works were practically abandoned. In 1883 German experts were employed, and under their management a measure of success appears to have been achieved. During fifteen months, ending January 15th of the present year, 3,795 tons of beet-root were worked, from which 252 tons of sugar, selling for about 134 *yen* per ton, were extracted. From Mr. Quin's figures it appears that the produce of fully 5 acres is required to manufacture a ton of sugar. In other words, the price obtained for the manufactured produce of an acre of land is only 26.80 *yen*. At this rate the industry cannot possibly pay. It must be regarded at present as a costly experiment. Yet Mr. Quin tells us that during last year over 500 acres were planted with beet around Mombetsu, and that the farmers have constructed a road three miles long, with a large bridge and some heavy cuttings, to facilitate the transport of the roots to the factory. We wish that Mr. Quin had given a few more particulars, especially as to the price which the authorities pay for the beet. If farmers can afford to grow root crops which produced only 26.80 *yen* per acre, and at the same time to construct handsome roads for the carriage of the roots, the Hokkaido must be a remarkable place. The alternative is that the Government are losing heavily by the sugar mill. It would not be the first time that beet-root sugar has played its manufacturers a similar trick.

The *Hiogo News* says:—The five seamen belonging to the American barque *Cashmere* who remained on the wreck when their seven comrades left in the boat, arrived here safely on the night of the 8th instant, and, thanks to the kindness they experienced, show little sign of the sufferings they underwent. Their story corroborates in every essential particular that of the men who escaped in the boat, and whose account we published a few days ago. But it appears that the first arrivals were wrong in their guess at the vessel's position when they left her, for instead of being then to the east of Tanegashima, as they thought, the wreck of the *Cashmere* was really considerably to the west. The last arrivals state that the men who left in the boat repeatedly urged them to come in her, but as there was a heavy sea running, and the boat seemed already over-crowded, they preferred taking the chance of remaining by the wreck. This was on the morning of the 13th September, and on the 19th, the vessel in the meantime drifting to the eastward with the current, they sighted the high land of Kinshin. During all this weary time the poor fellows had nothing to drink but a little vinegar with which they occasionally moistened their parched lips. When they saw land the water was perfectly smooth, had been so indeed from shortly after the boat left, and worn out as they were set to work and made a raft out of some planks that were on the top of the forward house. On this frail contrivance the five men set off, and after drifting for nearly two days they were washed ashore on Tanegashima, utterly worn out with hunger and thirst. Fortunately they happened to land upon a spot where a little brook ran down to the sea, and after quenching their intense thirst they recovered sufficiently to go in search of the inhabitants. Of their reception and treatment by the islanders and authorities they speak in the very highest terms, for they met in every quarter the utmost kindness and attention.

The *Official Gazette* of Japan publishes an interesting table of Domestic and Foreign Debts:—

DOMESTIC DEBT.

	AMOUNT ON JULY 1ST 1885. Yen.	AMOUNT ON JULY 1ST 1884. Yen.	DIFFERENCE. Yen.
New Pension Loan Bonds	10,652,850	10,752,450	99,600
Old Pension Loan Bonds	8,119,816	8,339,271	219,454
Registered Kinsatsu Exchange Bonds	5,884,950	6,052,450	167,500
Unregistered Kinsatsu Exchange Bonds	1,461,700	1,293,900	221,700
Five per Cent. Pension Bonds	30,925,125	31,051,345	126,220
Six per Cent. Pension Bonds	24,612,815	24,713,275	100,460
Seven per Cent. Pension Bonds	106,561,090	106,691,700	430,610
Ten per Cent. Pension Bonds	6,738,355	9,079,515	2,343,160
Bonds for Shrines and Temples	118,275	[illegible]	325,700
Nakasendo Bonds	15,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000
Loan of 1877	10,000,000	10,000,000	—
Total	231,066,226	224,709,061	6,357,165

FOREIGN DEBT.

New Foreign Loan	8,015,400	8,476,072	460,672
	(£1,642,500)	(£1,732,900)	(£90,400)
Grand Totals	239,081,626	232,185,153	5,896,473

It will be seen from these figures that while the Treasury raised, during the year ending July 31st, an additional loan of ten million *yen* on account of railway construction, it reduced its other debts by 4,103,527 *yen*, so that the ultimate increase to the national liabilities on account of railway construction and *Kinsatsu* Exchange Bonds is only 5,896,473 *yen*. When the present Minister of Finance came into office in 1882, he found a debt of 237,075,834 *yen*, and a paper currency amounting, nominally, to 88,290,352 *yen*, but in reality to about 140,000,000. During the three years that have elapsed since then, he has borrowed twenty million *yen* for purposes of railway construction; he has reduced the paper currency to 88,880,512, *yen*; he has brought *Kinsatsu* to par; he has made all arrangements for the resumption of specie payment from the beginning of 1886, and he shows a total national debt of 239,081,626 *yen*. This is a very remarkable record.—*Japan Mail.*

A New York correspondent of the *Chicago News* writes as follows about the Chinese in that city:—A curious feature of Oriental life in New York is the gradual absorption of the Chinese element by its Caucasian neighbours. The prejudice against pig-tail on one side and against the "Melican hoodlum" on the other dies out as the two races become better acquainted with each other, and amalgamation results. Of the 6,000 sons of Confucius in and about Gotham, only ten have wives of their own race, but over 500 have taken unto themselves Caucasian spare-ribs. These marriages are usually happy ones. They are also fertile. Odd to relate, a vast majority of the wives are full-blooded Irish girls and women. The Germans sometimes enter the field, and occasionally the Americans. But in two out of three homes where these international unions live the language smacks strongly of the brogue. The married life becomes a quaint cross between New York and Canton. The women by degrees get to be known in "Chinee" fashion. Lizzie Foley, for instance, who married Chung Wing, has on her card Mrs. Elizabeth C. Wing. Among friends and neighbours she is known as Wing Liz Zee, or Lee Zee Wing, and for short Wing. Bridget Beasey, who married Dong Kee, has not fared so well. Her first name was too rugged for the Mongolian tongue, so that her second was alone employed. As pronounced in her circle there is but little choice to one desirous of not giving offence. It is either beast donkey or donkey beast. In the household the wife usually lounges about during the day in a long Mother Hubbard and Canton slippers. At evening she dons American clothes and is visible to her friends. On her stove are always the rice-pot and tea-kettle, and on her table the cold and hot tea for visitors and the family. The children from these unions are in the main very fair specimens of youth. They are healthy, vivacious and active. Priscilla Chung Wing, a girl of 12 years, would pass muster anywhere as a young Spanish belle. Tom Lee, Jr., the son of the Deputy Sheriff and Chinese "boss," is, on the other hand, a typical almond-eyed boy. The majority are queer compounds of the parents. One child has a shock of Limerick-red hair and Celestial eyes and complexion. Miss Woo has the olive skin and jet-black hair and eyes of her father, but the red cheeks, face and figure of her German mother. The Chinese, as a race, are affectionate and domestic, making good husbands and fathers. They express these things in funny ways. For example, Fang Lan, a well-known caterer, put one day last month, the following notice upon a Mott-street bulletin-board: "I am 35 years old, have $4,200 saved up, and have a good business; am good-natured, healthy and popular; very lonely, and want a first-class American wife. Any such marrying me can have the $4,200 to put in bank in her own name and can do 'allee samee' Melican wife, only must be home after 7 o'clock in the evening. I speak very little English, and so publish this notice. Any one procuring such a wife will receive my thanks and a large brokerage." All day long the little half-breeds live in the street, their chief companions being their fathers or his Chinese friends and neighbours. It is no uncommon sight to see an almond-eyed three-year-older playing horse with full-grown men, or the latter solemnly sitting in the shade holding in their arms some tired out and sleeping toddler.

H.M. gunboat *Daring*, Commander Davis, left here yesterday for a cruise.

There was a rumour in town last evening, which we have not been able to trace to any authentic source that eight or nine more of the *Greyhound* pirates have been arrested in Macao and recognized.

As will be seen, by the shipping notice in another column, the day of departure for the English mail steamer *Kashgar* to Japan has been changed from Friday the 30th to Wednesday the 28th inst.

The 2nd Battalion of the Northamptonshire Regiment disembarked from the transport *Mexican* yesterday morning between eight and ten o'clock. They were conveyed in the Commissariat launches and ship's boats to the landing place at the Naval Coal Sheds, from whence they proceeded to the Kowloon Barracks and the tents pitched on the adjoining plateau for their accommodation. The little camp soon presented quite an animated spectacle.

We note the arrival yesterday, by the steamer *Douglas*, from Amoy, of Sir Richard Rennie, Chief Justice of H.B.M.'s Supreme Court at Shanghai. His Lordship has been engaged at Amoy in trying a case in which Mr. W. Nichol, third officer of the Douglas steamer *Fokien*, was charged with having caused the death of a Chinaman by throwing him overboard while the steamer was laying in Amoy harbour some months back. The trial ended in the acquittal of Mr. Nichol, for whom Mr. A. J. Leach, of this Colony, appeared.

A Cricket Match will be played to-day and to-morrow between The Hongkong Cricket Club and the Officers of the Garrison commencing at 2 p.m. to-day punctually.

CRICKET CLUB ELEVEN.	GARRISON ELEVEN.
Mr. G. S. Coxon, Capt.	Mr. D'Aeth, Buffs, (Capt.)
Mr. C. S. Barff	Capt. Gordon, Buffs
Mr. A. H. Christian	Mr. Danglish, Buffs
Mr. W. H. F. Darby	Mr. Lloyd, Buffs
Mr. W. H. Dobson	Capt. Collinson, Northamptonshire
Mr. A. H. Jackson	Mr. Bramwell, Northamptonshire
Mr. A. J. Leach	Mr. Graham, Northamptonshire
Mr. J. H. Plumbe	Mr. Lloyd, Northamptonshire
Mr. A. G. Stokes	Mr. Pedlar, Northamptonshire
Mr. A. K. Travers	Mr. Smith, Northamptonshire
Mr. E. R. Wood	Dr. Scanlan, M.S.

A most unpleasant discovery was made yesterday morning in the premises of Messrs. Stoltzfoht & Hirst, at No. 13, Praya Central. Mr. P. F. Grimble, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Russell & Co., occupied a room in these premises, but having left here for Amoy on the 3rd inst., the room has been left locked up since then. For the greater part of that time a most unpleasant stench has been noticed to emanate from this room, by other people living in the house, and the smell became so bad yesterday morning that they got some keys and succeeded in unlocking the door. On entering the room they were horrified to find the dead body of a Chinaman lying on the floor in an advanced stage of decomposition. This body proved, on examination to be that of a boy in Mr. Grimble's employ named Wo Afat. As to how he got into the room there is no clue whatever in the hands of the police. It is supposed that Mr. Grimble left his room locked when he went away, but the deceased could have obtained entrance into the room from the verandah very easily by means of walking round a broad ledge outside. As far as decomposition will allow it to be seen, there are no marks of violence on the body. On the 8th inst. the deceased's father went to the house to see his son, and not being able to find him, concluded that he had gone to his sweetheart's house. It is believed to be a case of suicide by poison. An inquest was opened on the body at the Mortuary yesterday afternoon, and an adjournment was made in order that Dr. Marques might hold a *post mortem* examination on the body.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 21st October.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Servia are strained.

Greece and Servia have been warned by the English Government.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir M. Hicks-Beach), speaking at York, expressed his confidence in the maintenance of peace.

SUPREME COURT.

22nd October.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR GEORGE PHILLIPPO, CHIEF JUSTICE.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

Chung On, Wong Akwai, Cheung Afuk, and Cheung A I, were charged with robbing Tsang Man Hing of a silver watch, a $5 note, and $30 in silver on the 18th ult.

The Attorney-General prosecuted.

The jury empanelled to try the case was composed of Messrs. A. G. Gordon, W. F. Wallace, F. F. C. Lenke, F. S. dos Remedios, Dinshaw Nowrojee, J. W. Heard, and C. G. R. Brodersen. Mr. W. Parlitt was also called, but on his representing that he suffered from deafness, and that he feared he should be unable to follow the case, he was excused.

The complainant stated that at about 8.30 on the evening of the 18th ult., he was walking homewards along Queen's-road West, when the third prisoner came up behind and seized him round the neck with his arm. He was lifted up and the others took from him his purse and girdle. The purse contained the valuables stated, a promissory note for $30 given him by his concubine, and some bills. He has then thrown down, and was unconscious unt the police came. The first prisoner was arrested in the street directly after the robbery. The others were arrested in an opium divan wherehe and some police were taken by the first prisoner. There were a great many men in the opium divan, and the first prisoner picked out the other three, and complainant at once identified them as men who had been concerned in robbing him.

The prisoners we found guilty, the first unanimously, and the other three by six to one.

The prisoners were brought up to receive sentence at two o'clock.

His Lordship observed that the offence of which the prisoners had been convicted was a very serious one. It was an outrageous thing that an inoffensive man should be unable to walk through the streets without being set upon by thieves and robbers. The third prisoner seemed, according to the evidence, to have been the most active of the four, and to have shown some violence to the complainant, while the others got away with his purse and girdle. Had violence of a more serious character been used the prisoners would have been whipped. The third prisoner would be sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and the other three to five years each.

DEFERRED SENTENCES.

Wong Apow, convicted of larceny from a dwelling house, was brought up for sentence, and asked what he had to say against sentence being passed upon him.

The prisoner said he was a man of business.

His Lordship observed that the prisoner's business appeared to be one which frequently led him into prison. He had been three times convicted of similar offences by the magistrates, and had once been sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. In each case he had taken no articles of any great value, having been interrupted. He would be sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Tong Achik, who was convicted the previous day of kidnapping a boy 13 years of age, was next brought up.

His Lordship expressed his concurrence with the verdict of the jury, and he said the prisoner had really no defence to offer. The prisoner did not bear a good character. In 1879 he had been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for burglary, and now he seemed to be endeavouring to get his living by means almost as dishonest. He would pass upon him the highest sentence the law allowed him—that of two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE ACKROYD.

THE OUTRAGE IN CLUB CHAMBERS.

Chan Shing Ki, servant, who was found guilty of entering the room of Mr. A. Hinz's compradore in Club Chambers with intent to commit a felony, with firing a revolver at the complainant, was brought up to receive sentence. He asked for a short sentence in consideration of the fact that he had an aged mother, some young brothers, and no father.

His Lordship said he could not pass a light sentence. The charge in the second count was one upon which the prisoner had rendered himself liable to penal servitude for life, and although the Attorney-General had not pressed the other case against him his Lordship had no doubt the prisoner was guilty of stealing the articles from Mr. Smith and Mr. Carpenter. It seemed that he had purchased a pistol for the purpose if detected in his crime. It was a very serious offence, and the prisoner would be sentenced to seven years' penal servitude on each count, the sentences to be concurrent.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

MEYER AND ANOTHER v. L. O. JURGENS, $859.13.

Mr. Wilson, from the office of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Caldwell for the defendant.

This case was heard a considerable time ago, being a claim for damages for breach of contract in respect of some shells. Judgment was reserved at the hearing, and his Lordship now delivered judgment as follows:—

In this action the plaintiff seeks to recover from Louis Oxley Jurgens the sum of $859.13 damages sustained by them by reason of defendant's breach of a contract for the purchase of 5,000 shells. The defendant, in addition to, the general issue, pleaded the special defence that the loss claimed for in this action arose through the wrongful acts or *laches* of the plaintiffs, viz.—1st:—that they did not deliver the shells in the time agreed upon; and, secondly, that by delivery to a third party of certain guns of a special pattern which the said defendant had purchased from the plaintiffs and which guns alone these shells fitted, the said shells became useless and valueless to him, the said defendant. The facts, connected with the contract are as follow:—On the 23rd of December, 1884, the defendant acting as stated for the Chinese Government bought from Siemssen & Co., agents of Meyer & Co., the plaintiffs, 5,000 complete but unfilled shells as per sample fitting to the 25 guns recently bought from them, at the price of $1.70 a piece, to be shipped by an early steamer from Europe to Hongkong estimated to arrive about the middle of March, 1885. Bargain money of ⅓ of the purchase money was to be paid on signing of the contract. Mr. Schroeter, clerk of Messrs. Siemssen & Co. at Canton, swears that he first intended that the contract, should be made with the Chinese Government, and that Mr. Jürgens undertook to obtain the seal of the Chinese War Department to the contract and that the contract was originally signed by Mr. Jürgens and Ho Kuan Shan. This Mr. Jürgens denies, and he swears that the words "as representative of the Chinese Government" were matter of from, because no munitions of war were allowed into China except for the Chinese Government, hence it was necessary to hold that he was so acting. On the 7th March the defendant paid Messrs. Siemssen & Co., of Canton, bargain money on the shell contract $2,711.11; Messrs. Siemssen & Co. acknowledged the receipt of this sum and warned him that on account of the delay in the payment of the bargain money they could not be expected to deliver the 5,000 shells at the time agreed on. On the 16th March the defendant acknowledged the receipt of this letter and stated that as he had resold the guns and shells for arrival on the 15th of that month, he would hold them responsible for damages. On the 27th March Mr. Caldwell, for the defendant, wrote to the plaintiffs calling upon them for prompt delivery of the 5,000 shells which under the contract of the 23rd December, 1884, were to be delivered about the middle of March. To that Messrs. Wotton & Deacon, for the plaintiffs, replied that the shells would arrive in due course taking into consideration the delay caused by the non-payment of the bargain money. On the 11th April the plaintiffs notified to the defendant the arrival of 2,935 shells. Defendant, on the 13th, replied that he had placed the matter in the hands of his solicitor. On the 16th April Messrs. Wotton & Deacon wrote to Mr. Caldwell reminding him that the one-third of the bargain money, which ought to have been paid on the 23rd December, was only paid on the 7th March and that Messrs. Siemssen & Co. had then informed Jürgens that Meyer & Co. would not be bound to deliver the shells within the time specified, and asking the defendant to take immediate delivery of the 2,935 shells. On the 20th April Messrs. Wotton & Deacon wrote to Mr. Jurgens informing him of the arrival of 2,000 shells and requesting him to take immediate delivery of the same. On the 5th May Mr. Caldwell, for Mr. Jurgens, stated he was ready to take delivery of the 2,000 shells, but took Messrs. Meyer & Co. damages for breach of contract in not supplying the due quantity contracted for, and for not supplying the goods at the time stipulated. On the 11th June the defendant wrote to the plaintiffs that, as he had to proceed to Canton, he had asked Mr. Brandt to act for him in this matter. On the 12th June Mr. Brandt wrote to Messrs. Meyer & Co. authorising them to sell the 5,000 shells which Mr Jürgens had bought from them, and for which he had paid $2,711.11 bargain money. On the 16th June Messrs. Meyer & Co. informed Mr. Jürgens that the 64 remaining shells had arrived and asked him to take immediate delivery. With respect to what took place between Mr. Lembke and Mr. Brandt, the evidence is as follows:—Mr. Lembke, the manager of Meyer & Co., speaks of the contract and of the several letters which passed between the parties from March to 12th June last. He states he saw Mr. Brandt, who wrote him the letter of the 12th June, that is, authorising him to sell the 5,000 shells. He tried to do so and could not; he saw Mr. Brandt again and the letter of the 16th June, authorising Meyer & Co. to try and sell them by auction, was the result. The auction was held but failed entirely; there was only a very low offer made, and the shells were withdrawn. Mr. Brandt says he was authorized by Mr. Jurgens to act for him in this matter and that he accordingly saw Mr. Lembke on the 11th June and asked for some information about the shells and gun contracts. Mr. Lembke then told him that the guns had been delivered. He said that could not be, as he had a delivery order. Mr. Brandt saw Mr. Lembke on the 12th June. Mr. Lembke told him there had been a mistake somewhere, but he had made none, as he had been acting on the instructions of his Canton agents. Mr. Lembke then spoke of the shells, and Mr. Brandt said "You cannot expect Mr. Jurgens to take delivery of the shells now, and he will hold you and your Canton agents responsible for all losses." They then began to speak of the possibility of litigation. Mr. Lembke said he would try and resell the shells in order to avoid trouble, &c. Mr. Brandt says it afterwards appeared that a private sale was impossible. Mr. Lembke thought a public auction would realize a good price. Mr. Brandt said he would agree to that provided Jurgens got out without any loss and got back his bargain money. On the same day Mr. Brandt, acting for the defendant, wrote to Messrs. Meyer that as there seemed to be no prospect of being able to resell Mr. Jürgens' 5,000 shells privately he accepted the proposal of the plaintiffs to try a sale at auction, but that they should place a limit of $1.70 on the shells, as that was the figure known to the Chinese as the selling price—but he stated that being anxious to close this transaction on account of all the extra trouble he would agree for the sake of effecting a sale to a sacrifice of 10 cents or even 20 cents, leaving this entirely to their discretion, and he concluded "I therefore hereby authorise you on behalf of Mr. Jurgens to sell the shells in the above mentioned way." The next day Mr. Brandt wrote to Messrs. Siemssen & Co. asking them on what authority they had issued to some one a delivery order for the 25 guns, as he was in possession of their delivery order of the 5th February, 1885. On the 18th June, Messrs. Siemssen & Co. of Canton wrote to Mr. Brandt that the contract for the guns was at an end, that they had been purchased by the Chinese Government and had been paid for by the officers of the same, and that not a cent had been paid by Mr. Jurgens. On the 21st Mr. Brandt replied to this letter; he stated that Mr. Jurgens did not accept the position Siemssen & Co. had taken up with respect to the contract for the guns, that he failed to see how they could have issued a second delivery order when the first was still in existence or in circulation, that they ought in common fairness, if not legally, to have insisted at the same time on the clearance of the 5,100 shells and then he added—"This omission of yours threatens to be a very serious loss, and it seems as if you had been caught in a trap; you know that the bargain money of those shells had been paid by Mr. Jürgens and the goods useless to anyone but the owner of the guns which are now left on the hands of Mr. Jürgens, at the mercy of Messrs. Pitman, Ho Kuan Shan, &c., &c. Messrs. Meyer & Co. have been instructed to sell or deliver the shells if they can do so without loss to Mr. Jurgens. They will be put up for auction on Tuesday next for the benefit of the concerned. Can you not show me a way out of these difficulties? Can you not induce these officers of the Government to clear these shells and pay up the whole invoice? No doubt all this is extremely vexatious, but I must give you notice on behalf of Mr. Jurgens that he will hold you responsible for all consequences arising out of your action." On the 29th June Messrs. Meyer & Co. again wrote to Mr. Jurgens giving him formal notice that the 5,000 shells were and had been for some time in the godowns at Wanchai, and telling him that unless he took delivery of the same, and paid the balance of the purchase money before Monday, 6th July, they would sell the shells and hold him responsible for the difference if any. Mr. Brandt, on behalf of Mr. Jurgens, replied on the 1st July, that difficulties had arisen which prevented him from clearing the shells, that he was endeavouring to arrange matters and had reason to believe he would soon be successful, and asked for further time, stating that many or most of the difficulties had been caused by their Canton agents. He trusted they would grant this reasonable demand. On the 3rd July Messrs. Siemssen & Co. wrote, granting him till the 13th July. On the 29th July they wrote to Mr. Jurgens, mentioning the letter of the 29th June and the extension of the time allowed to 13th July, and informing him that the shells would be sold by public auction on 31st July. On the 30th July Mr. Brandt wrote to them, strongly objecting against the sale and giving them notice that he would hold them and their Canton agents responsible for all loss and damage. On the same day Mr. Brandt wrote to a similar effect to Messrs. Siemssen & Co. of Canton. The shells were sold by public auction on the 31st July, and realized net $4,857.62. As the defendant's principal defence rests on the fact that certain guns were delivered to another party and not to the defendant, I will here briefly set out the facts connected with that contract:—On the 10th December, 1884, the defendant acting, as stated by him, as the representative of the Chinese Government, purchased from Messrs. Siemssen & Co., of Canton, 25 Wahrendorff guns to arrive in Hongkong about 25th December, the purchase price, *viz.*, $225 per gun, was to be paid $1,000 cash on signing the contract, and remainder before delivery of the guns in Hongkong. This contract was signed by Siemssen & Co., and $1,875 were paid by Jurgens with money advanced to him by the compradore of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. The plaintiffs allege that in that contract Jurgens was acting only as agent of the Chinese Government and not as principal; that he paid not part whatever of the purchase price of these guns, and that all the money they received was paid by Ho Kuan Shan, or by officers of the Chinese Government. Mr. Jurgens states that he was the principal, that the guns were purchased by him personally, and that he resold them to Ho Kuan Shan for $1,000 each, the day, or two or three days after he purchased them. On the 21st January, 1885, a further sum of $1,000 was paid on account of the gun contract. The receipt was in the name of Ho Kuan Shan; it was part of the amount for which he had purchased the guns from Jurgens. There was another sum of $1,100 paid on the 22nd January, 1885; the receipt was from Mr. Ho Kuan Shan. Mr. Jurgens said he told Mr. Schroeter to put down this to his credit, as part of the price of the 24 guns. That left a balance of $1,650 due on the gun contract. Mr. Jurgens states that he has never been called upon to pay that balance or to take delivery of the guns; that after the payment of this third instalment Mr. Schröeter said to him that sufficient had been paid on the guns, and that he might pay the balance and take delivery of them when he liked. On the 5th February Mr. Schröster handed to Mr. Jurgens a delivery order for the guns, subject to the payment of $4,483.33, composed of

1. Balance of the gun contract	$1,650.00
2. Bargain money of the shells	2,711.33
3. Store rent of guns	122.00
	$4,483.33

Mr. Jurgens never presented this order or paid the balance of $1,650. He states that he heard later that his purchaser was going to take delivery of these guns direct from Siemssen & Co. and that he wrote a letter on the 16th March protesting against the delivery of these guns. Mr. Schroeter denies having received any such letter. Mr. Cordeiro, a clerk in the office, states that he saw the letter on Mr. Schroeter's desk, and Mr. Jurgens produces a chit paper addressed to Messrs. Siemssen & Co. dated 16th March acknowledging receipt of a letter. On or about the 28th March Mr. Ho Kuan Shan paid $1,650; a delivery order was given to him and the guns were taken delivery of by Mr. Levy for Mr. Pitman. Mr. Caldwell's defence on the whole of the guns and that for the purchase of the shells are so linked together that they form but one, and that as Siemssen & Co., agents for Meyer & Co., have not carried out the first contract they cannot call on the defendant to execute the latter. That by the delivery of the guns to a third party they have rendered these shells useless to the defendant.—2.—That it was only on the 16th June last that they were in a position to deliver all the goods.—3.—That the alteration of the contract of the 23rd December by the addition of a name, after the execution of it by Jurgens invalidated the instrument as against him. I will deal with this last objection first. The evidence as to this addition is contradictory, and even were it proved satisfactorily to me that the name was added after the execution by Jurgens, I am of opinion that it was not such a material alteration or addition as would vitiate the contract or release the defendant from the obligations therein contained. With respect to the second point I find from the evidence that Meyer & Co. wired home for the shells

suitable man than even the I. G. or than Sir Halliday Macartney. Heaven preserve us from another term under Sir Thomas Wade. Mr. Davenport is a Chinese scholar and has long experience in the Consular Service from which our previous Ministers have all been taken, and from which we ought to continue to take them if we wish to induce good men to join the service and to work well and remain in it. Without that there is really no prize worth looking forward to by men of real ability. I feel convinced that not one British subject who was in Shanghai or Peking during Mr. Davenport's residence at these ports but will endorse my suggestion. Mr. Davenport unites the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re* as few men do, has a deep insight into Chinese character, and possesses the first and chief qualification, sound common sense.—Yours faithfully,

CIVIS BRITANNICUS.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1885.

CANTON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

21st October.

The Imperial High Commissioner for Coast Defence, Peng Yu-lin, who has been ailing for some time, has been granted three months' sick leave by the Emperor in response to a memorial addressed by him to the Throne. His Excellency will leave here shortly for his native place in Hunan.

The Provincial Treasurer of Hunan, Kung by name, formerly Treasurer here, has been dismissed from his post on account of making an exorbitant charge for ammunition recently bought by him for the Government. His squeeze was discovered, and he has paid the penalty. I wonder how many of the mandarins would retain their offices if all their peculations were brought to light.

One meek and modest official, the Magistrate of the Shun Tak district, has just arrived here and made application to the Viceroy to be degraded. It seems this self-abased one allowed—or probably his underlings did so for a consideration—ten prisoners to escape from gaol, and the Magistrate has only been able to recapture two of them. Hence in the dust he prostrates his noble form and humbly calls for the infliction of a penalty, hoping thereby to soften the blow.

His Excellency Tang, one of the Tonquin Delimitation Commission, who lately made a trip to his native place, before setting out on his mission, has returned, and started from here on the 17th instant for the Kwangsi border, where he will meet the French Commissioners.

The perils that attend the use of matched theatres have often been descanted upon. A spark is sometimes sufficient, in dry weather, to set them in a blaze, and there is not always time for a great concourse of people to make their way out without being burned. This has happened before, and a fresh instance of the danger of these fragile erections is furnished by an incident that occurred on the 5th instant in the Taing Yuen district, about eighty miles from here. A theatrical performance was going on in the usual mat structure, and the building was crowded with an eager audience, when a fire broke out in a small gambling shed attached, through some of the gamblers smoking. The material being dry the flames literally devoured the whole erection, spreading around it so fast that only a portion of the persons inside had time to tear their way out, and no less than 173 persons—men, women, and children,—were burned to death, while numbers more were injured. The actors managed to escape unhurt.

FOOCHOW.

Among the natives the late General Tso gets all credit of having subdued the Tai-ping rebels.

According to later information the two Chinese murderers at a village near Pagoda which we mentioned in our issue of 10th instant have been beheaded, and their heads placed on poles near the scene of the crime.

We hear that Chang Mêng Yuan, who was for some years Judge of Foochow, has returned to take up the post of Fantai of the province. This official was sent to Kwangsi some two years ago, and a rumour was current not very long since that he was dead.—*Echo.*

CHINKIANG.

13th October.

The weather is keeping beautifully fine, and game appears to be abundant, which is a blessing, for the officials have placed a restriction on the slaughter of cattle which has now been in force for the past fortnight, and the consequence is that the foreign community has to be content with game and fish, and occasionally mutton, for their subsistence. I hear that a protest has been made to the native officials, but, evidently, to no purpose.

The rice crop has been reaped, and turns out above the average, notwithstanding the floods which have of late devastated the rice districts.

During the past week numbers of disbanded troops from Kiangyin have passed up for Hankow and other places on the Yangtsze; these troops were conveyed by vessels of the Imperial Navy.

Business in imports and exports has been fairly good, and large cargoes of sugar and piece goods continue to arrive by river steamers.—*Mercury* Correspondent.

TIENTSIN.

12th October.

The weather has, during the last two or three days, been hot and unseasonable. Residents of Tientsin are gathering on the old race-course where galloping ponies and coffee form the main attractions. A new race-course is being laid at a distance of 2 to 3 miles from the Settlement, and will form an agreeable rural resort easily accessible for pedestrians, equestrians, and vehicles of various description by the broad and straight road leading to it.

Since the departure of the Viceroy for Peking, no news has been stirring at all. Mr. Pethick left for the capital, and combinative imaginations connect this movement with that of the Viceroy. A Government telegraph line to Paoting-foo is being constructed, and we hear that the Viceroy will leave for there as soon as the line is ready. Different opinions as to Chinese progress after the war have been given vent, some people fearing affairs will come to a dead stop, others anticipating a more rapid move. We think affairs will neither come to a standstill nor move very rapidly, but China will proceed slowly and deliberately. She commences to realize that she has got modern inventions as steamers and the electric telegraphs ahead of other necessary improvements, of communication as good roads and a well organized postal service. It is significant that an enormous traffic has sprung up on the macadamized roads constructed under the auspices of Mr. Detring. The barrier which the present state of Chinese roads puts to bodily transport once broken down, the Chinese mercantile spirit, actually clever and enterprising, will develop quickly and grasp with greater eagerness at the help of the material improvements created by western inventive genius.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE UPPER YANGTSZE.

The navigation of the Upper Yangtsze, between Ichang and Chungking, has been more or less discussed by foreigners at different times, but is still a matter very imperfectly understood, having never been treated by a thoroughly practical hand. I shall therefore endeavour to throw a little more light upon the subject.

That the application of steam, in the hands of foreigners, is practicable, I think there is but little doubt, though, certainly, it would be attended with many difficulties, and under the existing state of circumstances it is hardly to be expected that any capitalist would invest in so hazardous an enterprise.

Among the chief difficulties to be encountered are the strength of the current and the numerous whirlpools, while in which the management of a steamer would be extremely difficult, as there are in many places miles of what foreigners on the lower river call "chow-chow water," which combines with a current running from five to ten miles an hour. There are places where the current, for a short distance, flows very nearly, if not quite fifteen miles an hour. The difficulty of navigating a steamer in such waters will at once be apparent. The banks and bed of the river above Ichang are of rock, and there is probably not an anchorage known on the whole route where a vessel could let go an anchor, with any certainty of either its holding or being got up again. There are also times, during the stages of extremely low water such as there was last winter, when it would be hardly possible to get a steamer up at all. For instance, at the Chintan rapid there is an abrupt fall of five feet with only six or seven feet of water on the ledge of rocks that forms the fall; though there is at all times a strong current at this place, there is no abrupt fall after the water has risen ten feet. During the low stages of water this is the most dangerous rapid between Ichang and Chungking, and native craft come to grief here in great numbers, both passing up and down, notwithstanding the fact that these junks are handled with skill unsurpassed anywhere. The upward bound junks discharge nearly all of their cargo and are hauled up by a gang of men, the larger ones requiring sometimes as many as two hundred. The downward junks also discharge a portion of their cargo and employ a pilot; although every precaution is taken casualties are very frequent. During a period of four days that I was detained there, there were not less than twenty junks wrecked and several lives lost. There are at all times a number of life-boats in readiness below the rapids to save life. Generally the junk is brought to land in one of the eddies and a portion, if not all of the cargo, salved, and the junks repaired. Owing to the many compartments into which these craft are divided it seldom happens that one becomes a total wreck, though the loss of cargo annually is very great. It is a very common occurrence to see a junk hove down against the rocks, having a hole repaired, while the cargo is scattered around on the rocks in all directions to dry. A steamer to navigate these waters would have to be specially constructed for the purpose, and should have a speed of not less than fifteen miles an hour. There are places both at high and low water where it is doubtful even if a fifteen-knot boat would stem the current. There is also the very important question of the landings, as there are no anchorages and no mud banks to tie up; so this becomes a matter of great importance to the navigation. There are but few positions that would be available at all stages of the water, and pontoons or landing-stages would have to be put in position before the steamer could commence to run, as it would not be practicable to use a rough ledge of the rocks for a landing.

From the foregoing remarks some idea may be formed of the difficulties to be encountered in the navigation of this picturesque stream. There would probably be not less than six or seven feet of water at the lowest stages. That the introduction of steam on this route will be opposed by all the officials in the Province of Szechuen there is good reason to believe, as they will argue, and not without good grounds, that if steamers are allowed to run, the junk trade will be done away with, and in that case what is to become of the host of junk-owners, sailors, coolies, and trackers that now live by the junk trade? This is a question of no importance to the steamboat owners, but one of vital importance to the Chinese officials. It is estimated that not less than fifty thousand men would be thrown out of employment if the junk trade between Ichang and Chungking was stopped. That number refers only to those who go with the junks up and down. The greater portion of them have families dependent more or less on their scanty earnings for their daily rice. Besides these there are the junk-builders, and the coolies who live at the different rapids by assisting to haul the boats over. Including families, this junk trade, probably, supports a hundred thousand people. The craft in this trade carry about four times the number of men they would carry between Hankow and Chinkiang. A junk carrying fifty bales of piece goods would carry eight sailors and twenty-four trackers, making a crew of thirty-two men, and a junk carrying three hundred bales of cotton would have, all told, a crew of sixty men. The junks engaged in this trade are estimated from one thousand eight hundred to two thousand three hundred, besides a great many small craft. From the large crews that these junks carry it will at once be seen that should this trade be stopped, whether the above statements or estimates be correct or not, that a great many people would be deprived of a living. In the event of such a thing occurring what is to become of these people who are, as a class, the hardest worked and the worst paid of any in the whole Empire? They toil from daylight until dark, over rough and ragged piles of rocks, dragging a junk along with the head man of their gang behind them, ever ready to belabour any one who does not put forth his strength. The usual pay of a tracker, after being squeezed by two or three head men who act as shipping brokers for them and secures them to the junk-owner, is one thousand cash for the trip from Ichang to Chungking. Then he has to find his way back to Ichang the best he can, as the vessels require nearly twice as many men for the up passage trip as they do for the down. There are always numbers wanting to return to Ichang, and it is usual for the crews to work the junks down for their food only, and it sometimes happens that the poor wretches even pay a few cash, to be allowed to work their passage down to Ichang. They are generally allowed to carry a few catties each free of freight of any commodity that they may be able to purchase. That helps them to accumulate a few cash. As soon as his craft arrives, he is off at once to look for another, and the tracker who at the end of the year has accumulated ten thousand cash, is thought not to have done bad. There are said to be comparatively few who do it. The average length of time for the trip up is a month, and from eight to ten days down, according to the strength of the current. When trade is brisk a junk will make four round trips during the year. As far as foreigners are concerned there really does not seem much to be gained by the introduction of steam on this route, as it is not at all likely that any number of foreign merchants will ever settle permanently in Chungking. The trade with the interior can be successfully managed by the natives on much smaller profits than would satisfy the foreigner. The difference in the cost of living alone between the foreigner and native would be quite an item of profit in favour of the latter. At present most of the foreign imports are sold in Chungking at a very small advance on Hankow prices.—"J.B." in *Shanghai Mercury.*

A LEGATION FROM THE POPE TO THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

The recent visit of Monsignor Osouf to Japan, and his reception by the Emperor as the Legate of His Holiness the Pope, are (says the *Japan Mail*) events which appear to have attracted little attention in this country, despite their interest and importance. The first detailed account of the latter incident is given by a native Christian in the columns of the *Yamanashi Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. He writes as follows:—"It had long been the desire of His Holiness the Pope to establish friendly relations with the Government of Japan, and while the matter was still under deliberation, a Cardinal suggested that the mission might be entrusted to Bishop Osouf, who was about to visit the Orient. The Pope approved of this suggestion, and on August 21st Monsgr. Osouf arrived in Tôkyô. Meanwhile, the Pope had caused the French Minister to be instructed to assist the Bishop. On September 8th His Excellency Count Inouye called at the Catholic Church, Tsukiji, and was received by the Fathers at the Latin School, in the momentary absence of the Bishop himself. After interchange of the usual civilities, His Excellency explained that the Emperor would be pleased to receive the Papal Legate in audience at 11 a.m. on the 12th of that month. On the appointed day carriages were sent from the Household Department to the Legate's residence, and Monsignour, attended by L'Abbé Midon, and L'Abbé Brotélande, proceeded to the Palace, calling *en route* at the French Legation, where H.E. M. Sienkiewicz was waiting to accompany them. At the door of the ante-chamber in the Palace, the distinguished visitors were received by His Excellency Count Inouye, who was *en grande tenue*, his breast covered with glittering orders. The Legate was then presented to H. E. Count Ito, Minister of the Imperial Household, and to a number of high dignitaries who were present in full uniform. After a brief interval the Master of Ceremonies appeared, and announced the Emperor's readiness to receive the visitors. The Legate and the French Minister then passed into the Imperial Presence, followed by the two Abbés. The Emperor wore the uniform of Commander-in-Chief, and received his visitors standing. M. Sienkiewicz introduced the Legate to His Majesty, accompanying the introduction with various informations which an interpreter translated. Bishop Osouf then spoke thus:—'Pope Leo. XIII. begs to congratulate Your Imperial Majesty on the progress which has been made by Your Majesty's Empire, and desires the honour of establishing with Your Majesty the same amicable relations which he enjoys with the Sovereigns of the other great States of the world. He prays for the fulfilment of the august aspirations which direct Your Majesty's rule, and in order that his sincere and heartfelt esteem for Your Majesty may be manifested, he has directed me, Osouf, to present a letter from him to Your Majesty. With Your Majesty's gracious permission I desire to express my sense of deep gratitude that I have been made the instrument of accomplishing such an honourable mission, and that I have been permitted the privilege of personally expressing my reverence towards Your Imperial Majesty, and my prayers that the land over which Your Majesty rules may more and more prosper in the path of progress, and that the glory of Your Majesty's Empire and the happiness of Your people may increase perpetually.' This address was interpreted accurately, and at its conclusion Monseignour Osouf, advancing, respectfully handed the Pope's letter to the Emperor. His Majesty then spoke a few grateful words, signifying his appreciation of the action taken by the Pope and the pleasure he had experienced in receiving M. Osouf. In the Ante-Chamber Their Excellencies Counts Ito and Inouye took occasion to tell the Legate that they fully appreciated the honour which the Pope had done to Japan, and after partaking of refreshments, M. Osouf returned to his residence."

The writer of the above gives but a very meagre sketch of the Emperor's reply to Monseigneur Osouf. Doubtless he acts advisedly, it being understood that the publication of His Majesty's actual words is officially reserved. We have reason to believe, however, that the Legate went away thoroughly satisfied with his reception, and agreeably surprised by the liberality of the Imperial tone. As for the purpose of this new departure, both in China and Japan, we do not doubt that it will be accomplished, and that an appreciable improvement in the status of the Roman Catholic Churches in the East will follow the Papal embassies to Peking and Tokyo.

THE MASSACRES IN ANNAM.

The following is an extract from a letter received by the Procureur of the Missions Etrangères in Singapore from M. Grangeon, a missionary of Annam, written on board the *Ulysses*, on the 1st instant:—

In the environs of Tourane, Fathers Bruyère and Maillard have done wonders. Warned in time and armed with a few weapons of defence, they organised a resistance. M. Bruyère sustained the siege for nearly a month and took 14 cannon from the enemy. It had nearly come to an end, when M. Maillard, taking advantage of the moment when the French seized the citadel of the province, raised the blockade with 100 of his brave improvised militia men. But one cannot at the same time use the plough and the sword, the fields are not cultivated, and famine is beginning to be felt.

The Christians were obliged to concentrate themselves at the fortified points; all that they abandoned the flames have consumed. The resources you procured for us were indeed welcome. They were indeed large, but our needs are great. Please express to all our generous benefactors our sentiments of profound gratitude.

I am accompanying the 5th convoy of Christians to Saigon; there are still 3,000 on the sands at Quin-hon.

It is with the greatest pleasure I communicate all that we know about M. Garin's death; unfortunately we know little about it as almost all the Christians who were with him shared his fate.

On the 16th or 17th of July, a Mandarin in the neighbourhood of the Father's district sent word to him that he had nothing to fear, and invited him to a conference, where they would concert together on the best measures which might be taken against the rebels. There is no proof known yet as to the complicity of the Mandarins. The Father went to the *rendezvous*. Directly his Christianity was discovered, his Christians were pierced with lances and the houses were burnt. M. Garin, spared by design, must have been taken to the Citadel. There or elsewhere, from all we hear, his enemies fell upon him and inflicted the punishment of the 100 wounds. The heroic M. Garin's agony must have lasted for three days.

To the north of Hué, the Quang-tri is totally devastated. Report speaks of the massacre of many thousands of Christians and ten priests, of whom three are Europeans, viz., Fathers Dangelzer, Girard, and Cresset. Nothing is known for certain, but any disaster is possible.—*Straits Times.*

AMERICAN MAIL NEWS.

The following further items are taken from San Francisco papers:—

THE MASSACRE OF CHINESE AT WYOMING.

OGDEN, 9th September.

About 300 of the Chinamen recently run out of Rock Springs, Wy. T., were to-day returned from Evanston by a special train to Rock Springs, under an escort of six companies of United States troops, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Chipman. The Chinese will be put to work again in the coal mines under the protection of the troops. No trouble is apprehended at present, as the white miners number less than 200. Four companies of troops, with a Gatling gun, are protecting the Chinese miners at the railroad mines near Evanston. It is not known how long the mines will be policed by United States troops. The county officers are not disposed to protect coolie labour.

WASHINGTON, 9th September.

In the recent instructions sent by the President to General Schofield, to be forwarded to General Howard, commanding the Department of the Platte, for his guidance in settling the labour troubles in Wyoming, he directed him to send a sufficient force to protect life and property where violence existed or was threatened, and to aid the civil authorities in preserving the peace and arresting those committing offences against the law, and to protect especially Chinese labourers from ill treatment from the hands of other persons.

NEW YORK, 16th September.

The *Times'* editorial says:—The Government has shown its power to preserve order and to protect peaceable persons, even in Rock Springs, Wy. T. Having made this demonstration, it should also show its power to punish rioters whose riotous propensities have taken the form of murder. If this were merely a squabble between mobs, it might be best to let bygones be bygones. That is far from being the case. It is not even true that Chinese labour was cheaper than white labour. It was simply more valuable at the same price, and because the employers found it so the whites ordered the Chinese to leave within an hour on pain of death. It is not denied that the Chinese had prepared to leave. They were leaving as fast as possible, and would have been away within the time allotted to them by the mob. The time was not more than half gone when the mob began to murder them all. This appears by the testimony of the organ of the rioters. Twenty-one dead bodies of Chinese have been found. There is something so atrociously inhuman about the behaviour of these white wretches that the failure to execute justice upon them will be a deep disgrace to the Government of the United States. The only punishment that has thus far befallen murderers is their discharge from employment. No question of cost ought to be raised with regard to the duty of the Government to vindicate its own power and justice against a gang of murderous beasts.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., 18th September.

Three of the Government Directors, Gen. E. P. Alexander, M. A. Hanna and James W. Savage, are at Rock Springs investigating the circumstances attending the late outbreak. They gave a hearing yesterday to the Committee of Citizens who had previously presented their case to Mr. Bromley, the representative of the company. The case was presented in much better shape than upon the former occasion, and the causes of complaint were made more intelligible and clear. Nothing new, however, appeared as to the alleged grievances against the Chinese, or against the employers of the miners. The same rule was observed with regard to the circumstances immediately connected with the outrages, all the witnesses refusing to say anything whatever concerning the attacks upon the Chinamen and the burning of their quarters.

The Chinese Consul at San Francisco, Col. Bee, and the Chinese Consul at New York are here with a Chinese interpreter to make a thorough investigation on behalf of the Chinese Government, of all the circumstances connected with the outbreak. They are ordered here by the Chinese Legation at Washington. Col. Bee has already had the remains of some of the Chinamen who were killed exhumed. It was found that in two instances the skulls of the Chinamen were fractured, indicating that they were killed in a struggle at close quarters. The Consuls have offered a reward of $15 each for additional bodies found in the vicinity. Accurate returns as to the number of Chinamen killed cannot yet be made, but so far as can be now learned there are fifteen missing, and the whole number killed is twenty-five.

Col. Bee has made up his mind, from conversations with the citizens and officers, that any attempt to bring the offenders to justice through the local authorities will fail. It is his intention to telegraph the State Department, through the Legation, calling for more rigorous measures for the prosecution of the criminals by the United States courts under the provisions of the treaty with China. Col. Bee says that all of the proceedings that have been had in the matter so far are a bald farce, and unless the matter is taken in hand by the United States authorities, there will be nothing done. He finds that eleven of the Grand Jury before whom the cases of the men already arrested will go, are citizens of Rock Springs, many of them miners and all of them sympathizers with the rioters; while of the petty jury fourteen of the twenty-four are from Rock Springs. Col. Bee states, as one of the remarkable result of inquiries, that of the men engaged in the outbreak, not one was an American-born citizen. He deems it especially significant that the outcry against the Chinese, which is depended upon to justify these outrages, comes from men who are not themselves natives and many of them not citizens of the United States.

THE CHINESE AT THE EAST.

NEW YORK, 14th September.

A *Herald* Washington special says: It is probable that some action will be taken by the Knights of Labour soon in regard to the rapidly increasing number of Chinese laundries which have been started here in past years. There are about sixty Chinese laundries now in this city, thirty having been added in the last twelve months. The labour organizations have been appealed to do something to prevent the increase of the establishments. They will probably issue an address to the public asking that laundry work be given to the steam laundries, none of which employ Chinese labour. Nine-tenths of the family laundry business in this city is done by coloured women. They are feeling the effects of the influx of the Chinese very much at present. The Chinese laundrymen secure more than one-half of the transient laundry work.

NEW YORK, 18th September.

The journals have specials from all parts of the West, from Omaha to San Francisco, telling of the opposition of the Knights of Labour to the Chinese.

A NEW OPENING FOR THE CHINESE.

NEW YORK, 15th September.

A special from Ottawa says:—The sixteen Chinamen who were supposed to have crossed over from British Columbia in a sail-boat into Washington Territory were arrested by the United States authorities near Dungeness. They were sent back to Victoria, but the local authorities refused to allow them to land until they had each paid the $50 fee, as provided by the Act of last session. As the Chinamen were without the necessary amount, they were sent back to Washington Territory.

WHITE WOMAN V. CHINESE.

WASHINGTON, 10th September.

At a meeting of the Woman's Industrial League, held to-night, resolutions were adopted declaring that the good of the public and the health of the country demand that the Chinese laundries must go, and calling upon the Administration to recommend to Congress to pass "laws that will protect the industries of this country from the further encroachment of these heathen barbarians and the community from the introduction of that insidious and loathsome disease known as leprosy, which has been hitherto unknown in our land," and denouncing Secretaries Manning and Lamar "for the encouragement given to these Chinese laundries in letting out the washing of the towels of their departments by contract." A copy of the resolutions was ordered to be sent to the President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, the Speaker of the House, and the President of the Senate.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque

"VENTURA,"

Captain Urisandi, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 23rd instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1885. [1874

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"CLAYMORE,"

Captain Gulland, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 23rd instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1885. [1886

FOR MANILA AND ILOILO.

THE Departure of the Spanish Steamer

"BUTUAN,"

Captain Goicoechea, for the above Ports, is POSTPONED until TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DUNN, MELBYE & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1885. [1883

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENELAUS,"

Captain Nelson, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 24th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1885. [1742

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Company's Steamship

"PECHILI,"

Captain Sellar, will be despatched as above or about the 24th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th October, 1885. [1881

FOR HAVRE, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG, VIA MANILA AND SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"POLYHYMNIA,"

Captain R. Böhme, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 27th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1885. [1877

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.)

THE Company's Steamship

"ACHILLES,"

Captain Anderson, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 29th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1885. [1889

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENROY,"

Captain Geake, will be despatched as above on or about the 29th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1885. [1875

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT & ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"PANDORA,"

Captain G. Mettel, will be despatched as above on the 30th instant, at NOON.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya Central.

O. BACHRACH, Agent.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1885. [1865

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ENERGIA,"

Captain Torbock, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 7th Nov.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1885. [1887

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"NINGCHOW,"

G. L. Castle, Commander, expected here on or about the 23rd instant, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1885. [1885

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L. H German bark

"PAPA,"

Henne, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1885. [1723

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L H French Bark

"GENERAL BERTHAUT,"

Croix, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1885. [1860

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L H German Ship

"COMET,"

Siegener, Master, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1885. [1420

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I.I. American Barque

"SAMUEL D. CARLETON,"

Captain Freeman, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight, apply to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1885. [1822

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I.I., American Ship.

"REPORTER,"

Bayley, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1885. [1585

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L.I.I. British Ship

"NAUPACTUS,"

Lovitt Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1885. [1664

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORBAR & Sons, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1867. [20

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ROHILLA," Captain W. Barratt, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON direct viâ SUEZ CANAL and usual Ports of call on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board until TEN A.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1885.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN, AND BLACK SEA PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA;

ALSO,

LONDON AND ANTWERP, BORDEAUX, LE HAVRE, AND DUNKIRK.

ON THURSDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1885, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "OXUS," Commandant Lequéré, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 2nd November, 1885. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd October, 1885.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING," will be despatched for San Francisco, viâ Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd November, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 % from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 % will be made from Return Fare. Pre-paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 % from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M., on the 2nd November, Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1885.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;

VIA

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "SAN PABLO" will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 14th November, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 % from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 % will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 % from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1885.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Wine Shippers

OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, &c.

Their Representatives in China—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. } Hongkong
" SIEMSSEN & Co. } and
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. } Shanghai.

Call attention to some of the items consigned to their care by this well-known house:—

CLARETS, Mouton, Larose, St. Julien, &c., in Quarts & Pints.

SHERRY, Selected White Seal and Amoroso.

MANZANILLA.

These Sherries are also shipped in Jars.

INVALIDS' PORT WINE—recommended.

SCOTCH WHISKY, free from fusel oil.

IRISH WHISKY—the best.

GENUINE COGNAC of several qualities distinguished by number of * * * *.

Prices and List of other items on application to either of the above Firms. [2112

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China steamer *Taisang*, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the 13th, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 29th instant.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Peiho* will leave Singapore on the 24th, and may be expected here on or about the 31st instant.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *San Pablo* left San Francisco on the 3rd October, and may be expected here on or about the 2nd November.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Germania* sailed from Singapore on the 17th, and is due here on or about the 24th instant.

The steamer *Catherstone* left Singapore on the 18th, and is due here on or about the 26th instant.

The E. & A. steamer *Guthrie* left Port Darwin on the 16th, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 26th instant.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Achilles* left Singapore on the morning of the 21st, and is due here on the 27th instant.

The D. D. R. steamer *Massalia* left Singapore on the 21st, and may be looked for here on or about the 28th instant.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

When Correspondence has been mis-sent or delayed (both of which are liable to happen occasionally) all that the addressee need do is to note on the cover, *Sent to* ——, or *Received at 7 p.m.*, or as the case may be, and forward it, without any other writing whatever, to the Postmaster-General. This should be acted on the first time cause of complaint occurs; it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives more trouble in the end.

LOCAL DELIVERY.—No delivery is attempted on board Ship, at the Peak, Kowloon, Aberdeen, &c., nor at any private house (even though named in the address) when there is a place of business nearer, at which delivery can be effected.

The Postal Guide for 1885, revised to date will be found in the *Daily Press* Directory, p. 393 large edition, p. 657 small edition. This is the only authorised complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hiogo.—Per *Moray*, to-day, the 23rd instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Duburg*, to-day, the 23rd inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Glencagles*, to-day, the 23rd inst., at 4.30 P.M

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 22nd October.

OPIUM.

Quotations are :—

Malwa (New).....$540 per picul, allce. of 1⅓ [cattiee.
Malwa (Old).....$550 to $560 per picul, allce. [of 3 cattiee.
Patna (New).....$582½ per chest.
Benares (New)..... 560 " "
Benares (Old)..... 530 nom. " "

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 3/5½
Bank Bills, on demand.....3/5½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight.....3/5½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/5½
Credits, at 4 months' sight.....3/6½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/6½

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.35
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.43

ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....8¾
Credits, 60 days' sight 8⅝

ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 227½
Bank, on demand 228

ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 227½
Bank, on demand 228

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 74
Private, 30 days' sight 74½

SHARES.

Quotations are :—

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—162 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$450 per share, ex div.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$62 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 300 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 122 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$170 per share, ex div.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$80 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$370 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$74 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—68 per cent. prem.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$56 per share premium.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—18 per cent. discount.
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—80 per cent. discount, nominal.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—$50 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$90 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$155 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$85 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—1 per cent. premium nominal.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$80 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$165 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$120 per share.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—$20 per share.
Punjom and Sungkie Dua Sametan Mining Company, Limited—$10 per share.
Selangor Tin Mining Company—$13 per share.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 12 per share.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$67 per share.
Hongkong and Macao Glass Manufacturing Co., Limited—Par, nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—5 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Paucofe & Co.'s Register.)

October 22nd.

Thermometer—9 A.M.	78
Thermometer—1 P.M.	79
Thermometer—4 P.M.	78
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	71
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	73
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	72
Thermometer—Maximum	80
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	76

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

23RD TO 28TH OCTOBER, 1885.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water. Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
		h m	ft. in	h m	ft. in
F.	23	m 8 34	4 0	m 2 55	0 5
		8 42 a	5 1	2 26 a	0 8
Sat.	24	m 9 35	5 3	m 3 14	—0 1
		9 15 a	5 4	2 56 a	0 10
S.	25	m 10 14	5 8	m 3 54	—0 4
		9 47 a	5 7	3 26 a	1 1
M.	26	m 11 1	5 8	m 4 38	—0 6
		10 19 a	5 9	3 57 a	1 4
Tu.	27	0 0 a	5 1	m 5 23	—0 9
		10 52 a	5 9	4 29 a	1 8
W.	28	1 1 a	5 2	m 6 12	—0 8
		11 29 a	5 7	5 3 a	1 11
Th.	29	3 37 a	5 7	m 7 8	—0 5
				5 45 a	1 3

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.596 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables are referred, as 5.595 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

21st October, 1885, at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.89	83	61	ESE	2	b	—
Haiphong....	29.91	79	91	s	2	o	—
Hongkong....	30.01	76	73	s	2	b	—
Foochow	29.13	73	81	s	2	o	—
Shanghai....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wladivostock.	29.98	42	—	NW	3	b	—

22nd October, 1885, at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	30.00	83	72	w	1	b	—
Haiphong....	30.07	77	92	NE	1	c	1.38
Hongkong....	30.08	80	64	s	2	b	—
Amoy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wladivostock.	30.01	52	—	s	3	b	—

The Barometer has not changed much. Gradients remain moderate for N.E. winds. The temperature and humidity are moderate. The weather is fine except in Tonquin.

W. DOBERCK.
Hongkong Observatory, 22nd October, 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day. at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	30.01	30.03	30.00
Temperature	76	80	77
Humidity	75	64	70
Direction of wind ...	E.	E.	E.
Force of wind	2	3	2
Weather	b.	b.	c.
Rain	—	—	—

1.—BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2.—TEMPERATURE in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
3.—HUMIDITY in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4.—DIRECTION OF THE WIND according to Beaufort Scale.
5.—FORCE OF THE WIND according to Beaufort Scale.
6.—STATE OF THE WEATHER: B. blue sky; C. detached clouds; D. drizzling rain; F. fog; G. gloomy; H. hail; L. lightning; O. overcast; P. passing showers; Q. squally; R. rain; S. snow; T. thunder; V. visibility; W. dew (wet).
7.—RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK.
Hongkong Observatory, 22nd October, 1885.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.

HOUSE in ELGIN STREET—6 ROOMS and OUT-HOUSES.
No. 6, MOSQUE TERRACE.
OFFICES and DWELLING in Queen's Road Central.
GODOWN, Water Frontage.
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1885. [1446

TO BE LET.

THE NEW BUNGALOW now in course of Building immediately West of "CRINGLEFORD," Robinson Road. FIVE ROOMS, GARDEN, TENNIS LAWN, Splendid View. Will be ready for occupation about 31st January Proximo.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 7th October, 1885. [1795

TO BE LET ON LEASE.

THE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW at Corner of Castle Road, known as the "HUT." Possession on 1st February Proximo.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1885. [1821

TO BE LET.

THE NEWLY BUILT BUNGALOW "RHEDA," on Bonham Road, above Westborne Villas; FIVE GOOD ROOMS, OUT OFFICES, and SMALL GARDEN.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1885. [1608

TO LET.

OFFICES AND CHAMBERS, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, lately occupied by Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Apply to
BIRD & PALMER.
Who will exhibit Plans and arrange Offices to suit applicants.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1885. [717

TO LET.

BELVUE, Kowloon, with GARDEN and TENNIS COURT attached. Entry at once.
Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [1537

TO BE LET.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE IN RICHMOND TERRACE.
Apply to
J. D. HUMPHREYS.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1885. [1734

SHOP AND/OR GODOWNS

TO BE LET.

Apply to
A. S. WATSON & Co.
Hongkong, 28th July, 1885. [1376

TO LET.

COLLEGE CHAMBERS (late HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS) Single Rooms or Suites of Apartments.
No. 4, OLD BAILY STREET.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1885. [31

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, PRAYA EAST, No. 12, Immediate Possession.
Apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 5th May, 1885. [867

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
Also
Entire GODOWNS to be LET
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [1031

TO BE LET.
Possession 1st September, 1885.

THE DETACHED RESIDENCE known as "CRAIGENGOWER," Caine Road. Terms Moderate.
Apply to
HO KAI,
16, Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1885. [1430

TO LET.

A VALUABLE SHOP in BANK BUILDINGS adjoining the Victoria Dispensary. Also TWO ROOMS Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENCES.
Apply to M. STEPHENS,
Solicitor, 18, Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1885. [805

TO BE LET.
From 1st November.

THE GROUND FLOOR, No. 22, ELGIN STREET, with COOK HOUSE, BATH ROOM, &c., Suitable for a family. Rent $20. With Furniture $30.
Apply to
THEOBALD J. COLLACO,
22, Elgin Street.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1885. [1816

TO LET.
From 1st December next.

WESTERN HALF of "MARINE HOUSE," SHOP or OFFICE and GODOWNS.
Apply to
BELILIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1885. [1717

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [32

TO LET.
(With Possession from 1st October next).

HOUSE No. 8, STANLEY STREET.
No. 31, WELLINGTON STREET.
GAS AND WATER LAID ON.
For Particulars, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1885. [1350

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY.
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
MOURNING STATIONERY, &c.,
MONUMENTS ERECTED,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [22

£1 TO £4 per day to be made by persons of either sex, in their own localities, at work for us. New business. All meet with wonderful success. Any one can do the work. Capital not required. We will start you. Outfit worth £1 mailed free. The employment is particularly adapted to the region in which this publication circulates. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Full particulars and instructions mailed free. Now is the time—don't delay, but write to us at once. Address STINSON & Co., Portland Maine, United States. [351

TEN YEARS IN THE FAR EAST.

JUST PUBLISHED.
DEMY 8VO. pp. 163, CLOTH, $2.00.
EVENTS IN HONGKONG AND THE FAR EAST,
1875 TO 1884.
Arranged Chronologically, with Copious INDEX, by which the date of any event can be found at a glance.

Forms a complete register of POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL and SOCIAL OCCURRENCES, WRECKS, SHIPPING CASUALTIES, FIRES, TYPHOONS, &c.

DAILY PRESS Office, Wyndham Street.
KELLY & WALSH, Queen's Road.
W. BREWER, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1885.

FOR SALE.

BARGAIN.
FIRE PROOF SAFE.

DEED OR BULLION SAFE just imported, CHUBB'S LOCKS DUPLICATE KEYS. Size of Safe 60" by 46" by 28".
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1885. [1354

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers and Dealers. [980

J. AND R. TENNENT' ALES and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS' CANVAS.
Marchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [19

FOR SALE.

WILL you Smoke FINE and at the same time CHEAP CIGARS?
If so, ask for NUEVO HABANOS; Cases of 500 Cigars at SIX DOLLARS each at
E. CASSUMBHOY,
Furniture Store.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1885. [23

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANCE,
By Dr. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE,—
In Paper Wrapper..... $1.50
Neatly Bound..... $.200
Apply at the Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."
—HEIDSIECK & Co.—
MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. RED FOIL "SEC" (dry).
Do. GOLD FOIL "DRY" (extra dry).
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Sole Agents for
HEIDSIECK & Co., REIMS,
For Hongkong, China, and the East.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. [1209

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880, WHITE SEAL.
$19 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$20 .....per case of 2 dozen pints.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
$24.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
$12.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PONTET CANET.
$9.50 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50 .....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50 .....per case of 2 dozen pints.
LORMONT.
$5.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
ALSO
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1884. [18

FOR SALE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SHERRY.....SACCONES' "MANZANILLA" and LIGHT DRY; Bottled by Sir FRED. PERKINS, London.
PORT .....SACCONES Bottled by Do.
CLARETS .....ST. ESTEPHE," "CHATEAU LAGRANGE," "CHATEAU LAROSE," "MEDOC," "ST. JULIEN," "MARGAUX," &c., from $4.50 to $16 per dozen.
STILL HOCK "STILL ERBACH," 1874.
CHAMPAGNE "VEUVE HUET," "CARTE D'OR."
BURGUNDY.
BRANDY .....*, **, and ***.
WHISKY .....ISLAY BLEND," "R. O. SPECIAL," "LAGAVULIN" Bottled by MACKIE & Co., Glasgow.
STOUT.....GUINNESS'S EXTRA, Pts. & Qts.; Bottled by DUBLIN STOUT Co.
ALE .....BASS & Co., Pale, Pts. & Qts.; Bottled by DUBLIN STOUT Co.
BEER .....LAGER "KRONPRINZ."
SCALES .....Platform, 600 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. The HOWE SCALE Co.
MACHINERY...DRILLING, PLANING, LATHES, &c., LOUDON BROS., Glasgow.
PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES—Goodlass, Wall & Co., Liverpool.
EAU DE COLOGNE; Bottled by JOHANN MARIA FARINA.
Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings,
Sole Agents for China.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1885. [29

THE HARDEN "STAR" HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE Undersigned, having just arrived, is prepared to fill all Orders for the above GRENADE. It is the Cheapest, Simplest, and Best Known FIRE EXTINGUISHER IN THE WORLD, having been used in England and America with the greatest success for the past year, and having extinguished over 800 Actual Fires, thereby saving millions of dollars worth of property.
These GRENADES are sold at $16.00 per case of one dozen each, and no Grenades sold less than dozen Lots.
Send all orders to
E. CLARK,
Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1885. [1722

AN INDISPENSABLE ADJUNCT TO EVERY DESK IN THE FAR EAST.

ANGLO-CHINESE DESK CALENDAR FOR 1886.
Showing the Day of Week, Day of Month and corresponding Day of Chinese Moon in parallel columns in BLACK and RED.
The Handiest, and most complete CALENDAR invented. In neat imitation Morocco Case, with CALENDAR for 1886 on Back.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
For Sale by
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
MR. W. BREWER.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1885.

CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES, MEATS AND SALMON.
CALIFORNIA FLOUR AND MEALS.
IRON MANTEL PIECES.
HEADSTONES AND MONUMENTS.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
AMERICAN BILLIARD & POOL TABLES
AMERICAN CARRIAGES & BUGGIES.
BORAX, REFINED & POWDERED.
ELECTRIC FAMILY SOAP.
A. HINZ,
Agent.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1885. [1632

TO maintain the high standard quality that our well known FOUR STAR COGNAC has for many years been celebrated for we regret that our friends in Hongkong, owing to depreciation of Silver, cannot offer it for less than $12, allowing discount to resellers. We are confident that British Residents in China would prefer that we should maintain the reputation for excellence that our Brandy has earned. Our FOUR STAR quality is held by our esteemed friends Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. and Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co. for Sale, who have also to offer several Wines of our Shipping.
1690 CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS EXPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 22ND OCT., 1885.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece ...	$2.95 to 3.10
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece ...	$3.90 to 3.95
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$85.00 to 87.50
Cotton Yarn, No. 23 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$96.50 to 97.50
Cotton Yarn, No. 32 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$105.50 to 109.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay.....	$67.50 to 74.00
Chintz, per piece	70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.60 to 2.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece.....	$3.65 to 3.70
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.55 to 2.65
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.85 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.55 to 1.83
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.77 to 1.85
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.95 to 2.02
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.65 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.97 to 3.08
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 8 lbs. p. pc.	$1.20 to 1.25
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	$1.35 to 1.70
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.60 to 1.85
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. VV p. pc.	$2.30 to 2.35
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.45 to 2.50
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen.....	$0.63 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen...	$0.60 to 0.78
White Shirtings, 54 reed, per piece	$2.15 to 2.35
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.45 to 2.65
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.80 to 3.[illegible]
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece.....	$3.45 to 3.[illegible]
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece...	$3.20 to 3.[illegible]
White Shirtings, A.A. per piece.....	$3.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece.....	$5.30 to 5.32
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$3.90 to 3.95
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece.....	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair.....	$3.45 to 3.55
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair.....	$3.75 to 3.85
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair.....	$4.25 to 4.45
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair.....	$5.70 to 5.75
Camlets, SSS, per piece.....	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, SS, per piece.....	$13.50 to 14.00
Camlets, S, per piece.....	$14.50 to 15.00
Camlets, BBB, per piece.....	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece.....	$16.50 to 17.00
Camlets, LLL, per piece.....	$13.50 to 14.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece.....	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, MM Assorted per piece.....	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece.....	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece.....	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece.....	$6.65 to 6.70
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece.....	6.70 to 6.75
Spanish Stripes, per yard.....	$0.72 to 0.73

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul.....	$2.65 to 2.70
Iron, Hoop, per picul.....	$2.85 to 3.10
Iron, Bar, per picul.....	$3.30 to 3.85
Iron, Wire, per picul.....	$6.25 to 6.33
Lead, WB, per picul	$4.45 to 4.60
Lead, LB, per picul	$4.20 to 4.25
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul.....	$4.05 to 4.25
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$55.00 to 55.20
Quicksilver, American, per picul.....	$55.00 to 55.20
Steel, English, per tub.....	$3.55 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub.....	$4.15 to 4.25
Spelter, per picul.....	$5.50 to 5.65
Tin, Malacca, per picul.....	$33.40 to 34.50
Tin, Plates, per box.....	$4.90 to 4.95

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul.....	$22.00 to 25.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul.....	$2.45 to .55
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul.....	$1.75 to 21.8
Bark, Camphor, per picul.....	$17.50 to 18.50
Bêche de Mer, per picul.....	$30.00 to 55.00
Beeswax, Japan, White, per picul.....	$17.20 to 17.50
Beeswax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul.....	$44.00 to 46.50
Beeswax, White, per picul.....	$72.50 to 73.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul.....	$1,650 to 2,400
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul.....	$650 to 785
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul.....	$75.00 to 200
Buffalo Cow Hides.....	$7.60 to 8.00

PRODUCE.

Camphor, packed, per picul.....	$11.70 to 12.50
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul.....	$2,500 to 3,200
Camphor, Refuse, per picul.....	$1,900 to 1,950
Cardamoms, Superior.....	$135 to 185
Cardamoms, Inferior, per picul.....	$22.00 to 23.00
Cloves, per picul.....	$35.00 to 36.50
Coals, Allong, per ton.....	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton.....	$10.10 to 10.40
Coals, Sydney, per ton.....	$9.40 to —
Coffee, per picul.....	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul.....	$20.50 to 21.00
Copper, Nails, per picul.....	$22.50 to 23.00
Cotton, Bombay, per picul.....	$15.50 to 16.30
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul.....	$17.60 to 17.80
Cotton, Nitzpo, per picul.....	$18.20 to 18.50
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul.....	$16.80 to 17.50
Cotton, Shantung, per picul.....	$16.20 to 16.53
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul.....	$17.60 to 17.70
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul.....	$17.50 to 18.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon.....	$4.20 to 4.50
Cotton Seeds, Siam.....	$4.10 to 4.20
Cuttlefish, Japan.....	$22.50 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl...	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chaochow, per picul.....	$26.00 to 27.50
Dates, Black, per picul.....	Tls. 2.2.5. to 2.9.7
Dates, Red, per picul.....	Tls. 2.3.5 to 2.3.5
Dried Lily Flowers.....	$7.65 to 7.75
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces.....	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces.....	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.....	$1.50 to 1.55
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs...	$3.20 to 3.30
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs...	$6.25 to 6.45
Fungus	$29.00 to 30.00
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.63
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul.	$200 to 225
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul.	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 17.7.0 to 18.0.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.0.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul.....	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul.....	$33.00 to 37.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul.....	$4.90 to 5.30
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul.....	$4.50 to 4.70
Mushrooms, per picul	$39.0 to 46.50
Muscels, Dry Siam large, per picul.....	$9.05 to 9.10
Muscels, Dry Siam middle, per picul ...	$7.25 to 7.45
Muscels, Dry Siam small, per picul.....	$6.15 to .60

Pea Oil, per picul.....	Tls. 6.4.0 to 6.5.0
Peas, White, per picul	$2.15 to 2.00
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.35 to 2.30
Peas, Black, per picul	$2.15 to 2.10
Peas, Yellow, per picul.....	$2.20 to 2.12
Peas, Green Beans, per picul.....	$2.15 to 2.33
Pearl Barley, per picul.....	$8.00 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.6.5
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul.....	$2,000 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul.....	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$1.82 to 1.90
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$1.75 to 1.77
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$1.64 to 1.65
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$1.40 to 1.42
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul.....	$1.87 to 1.90
Rice, Saigon, Hemp bags.....	$1.73 to 1.74
Rice, Saigon, Straw bags.....	$1.70 to 1.71
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$1.95 to 2.10
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$2.35 to 2.43
Sesamum, White, per picul.....	$4.95 to 5.10
Sesamum, Black, per picul.....	Tls. 2.4.3 to 2.5.0
Sharkfins, per picul.....	$33.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$11.50 to 12.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.17 to 4.20
Pepper, White, per picul.....	$27.40 to 27.60
Pepper, Black, per picul	$18.80 to 19.50
Rattan, Straits, per picul.....	$5.25 to 5.45
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.25 to 4.60
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$3.95 to 4.00
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul ...	$17.00 to 17.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul.....	$1.45 to 1.55
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul.....	$2.25 to 2.35
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl...	$5.32 to 5.54
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl...	$4.03 to 4.27
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul.....	$ .97 to 2.34
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul ...	$3.55 to 3.67
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul.....	$3.77 to 3.73
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul.	$3.94 to 5.45
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$7.50 to 7.70
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$2.15 to 2.00
Wheat, Japan, per picul	$2.15 to 2.00
Wood Oil, per picul.....	Tls. 5.3.0 to 5.5.0
Window Glass, per box.....	3.15 to 3.40

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Altonower	Oct. 17	Burnet	Brit. str	1611	Russell & Co	
Ancona	Oct. 21	R. S. Murray	Brit. str	1873	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Butuan	Oct. 10	A. Griasetur	Span. str	838	Dunn, Melhys & Co	Hoilo
Camorta	Oct. 15	Oreille	Dut. str	1291	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Amoy
City of Peking	Oct. 21	G. G. Berry	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	
Dicky	Oct. 13	Hochrenter	Ger. str	166	Wieler & Co	
Douglas	Oct. 22	M. Young	Brit. str	982	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Coast Ports
Duburg	Oct. 5	Schultz	Ger. str	1097	Butterfield & Swire	
Fame	—	Stonani	Brit. str	117	H. & W. Dock Co.	
Galveston	Oct. 14	W. Chater	Brit. str	1191	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Gerda	Oct. 12	C. Erichsen	Ger. str	310	Siemssen & Co	
Gleneagles	Oct. 22	K. J. Gasson	Brit. str	1837	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Glenfruin	Oct. 16	Norman	Brit. str	1395	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Glenogle	Oct. 9	J. S. Hogg	Brit. str	2000	Naval Authorities	
Gratitude	Sept. 30	N. C. Wake	Brit. str	1291	Melchers & Co	Yokohama
Hankow	—	Deville	Brit. str	2235	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Harter	Oct. 9	Grandin	Brit. str	1193	Russell & Co	
Heron	—	Oberg	Brit. str	—	Pustau & Co	
Hoihow	Oct. 13	Gyles	Brit. str	980	Butterfield & Swire	
Honam	—	H. E. Clarke	Brit. str	1344	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Ingraban	Oct. 16	Mussmann	Ger. str	895	Wieler & Co	
Kashgar	Oct. 22	F. Speck	Brit. str	1515	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Kiukiang	—	A. H. Bonnin	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Loja	Oct. 20	C. Madd	Brit. str	1300	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Lido	Sept. 24	Leitch	Brit. str	620	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Lorne	Oct. 19	Hunter	Brit. str	1034	Tung Kee & Co	
Moray	Oct. 21	Duncan	Brit. str	1427	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Ningchow	Oct. 22	G. L. Castle	Brit. str	1743	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Pandora	Oct. 22	G. Mettel	A.-H. str	1871	A.-H. L. S. N. Co	
Pasig	Sept. 4	Fernandez	Span. str	284	Remedios & Co	
Pilot Fish	June 2	Robinson	Brit. str	161	Captain	
Powan	—	S. W. Goggin	Brit. str	1842	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Phra C. Klao	Oct. 22	H. Stratton	Brit. str	1012	Yuen Fat Hong